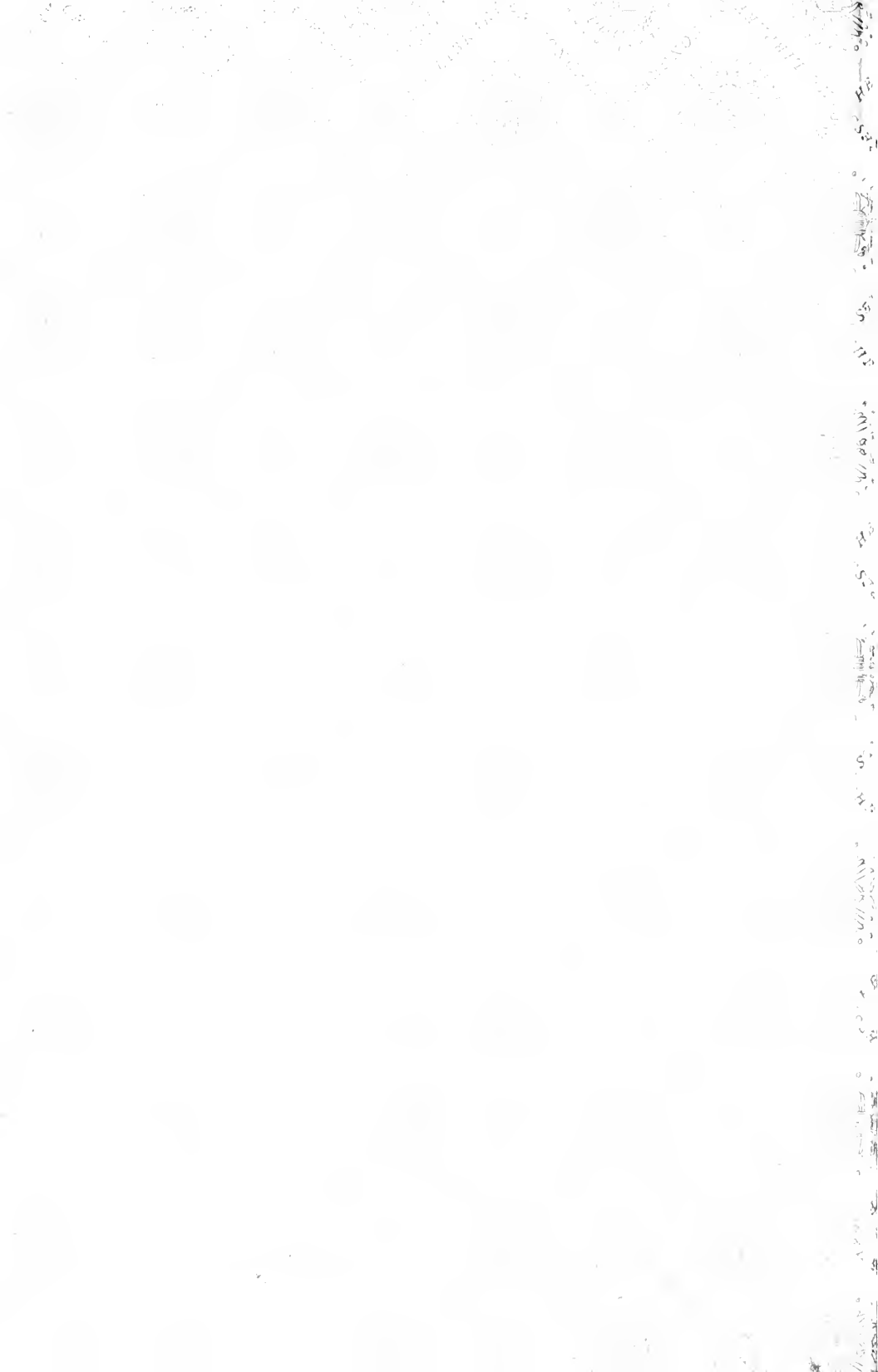


E 207

.J7 M2





John Paul Jones'

Last Cruise and Final Resting Place THE United States Naval Academy

BY

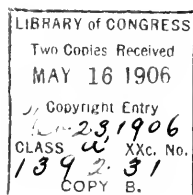
H. MARION



GEORGE E. HOWARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1906



Copyrighted 1906 by
H. MARION

Printed and Published by
GEO. E. HOWARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Foreword

When Admiral Sigsbee's squadron sailed for France to convey to the United States the body of John Paul Jones it was fortunate that Professor Marion of the Naval Academy accompanied it, and became the historian of the voyage.

His acquaintance with the officers of the squadron, his knowledge of the ships, and his participation in the imposing ceremonies incident to the transfer of the remains of the illustrious Naval Commander from Paris to the picturesque military harbor of Cherbourg and thence to Annapolis, eminently qualified him for writing his graphic account of "John Paul Jones' Last Cruise."

His work describes the scenes and incidents from the vantage ground of an eye witness, and I am sure that it will be read with interest, not only on account of its accuracy, but because of the attractive manner in which he has told the story.

Horace Porter

New York, February 2, 1906.



Horace Porter

AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES TO FRANCE

To
General Horace Porter

The illustrious Ambassador of the United States
to France, to whose patient search his country
owes the possession of the remains of
her greatest naval fighter this brief
sketch is respectfully dedicated



HOUDON'S BUST OF JOHN PAUL JONES

John Paul Jones' Last Cruise



NO SINGLE event of the present decade has aroused so much interest in both France and the United States as the discovery in Paris and the triumphal return to the United States of the remains of John Paul Jones, and none has been more fruitful in demonstrations of international good will and the promotion of cordial relations between the two great republics of the world.

At the time of his death (July 18, 1792), both countries claimed him as their own. The French Assembly passed a unanimous resolution honoring the memory of Paul Jones, "*Admiral of the United States of America*," and decreed "that twelve of its members should assist at the funeral of a man who had so well served the cause of liberty;" some of its members even proposed that he should be buried in the Panthéon among the illustrious dead of France.

The high esteem in which Napoleon held Paul Jones may be judged from the following anecdote. In 1805, Napoleon, musing gloomily over the news from Trafalgar, asked Berthier: "How old was Paul Jones when he died?" Berthier replied that he thought he was forty-five years old. "Then," said Napoleon, "he did not fulfil his destiny. Had he lived to this time, France might have had an Admiral."

The present government of France has shown no less honor than its predecessors to the memory of Paul Jones by the imposing ceremonies organized for the occasion of the transfer of the remains and the magnificent reception given to the American Mission and the American sailors and marines, sent over to claim and escort the body of the most illustrious commodore of the early American Navy.

France has vied with America in doing him honor, and the result was a ceremonial imposing in the extreme, which will long be remembered by those who saw it, and which can only be com-



PEALE PORTRAIT OF JOHN PAUL JONES

pared in magnificence to the triumphal return from St. Helena of the ashes of Emperor Napoleon.

It was the good fortune of the author to have the privilege of being an eye-witness of the ceremonies connected with the transfer of the remains of John Paul Jones from beginning to end, on the flagship *Brooklyn*, commanded by her genial Captain John M. Hawley, who with Admiral Sigsbee and the commanders of the vessels of his squadron received in Paris from the hands of the President of the French Republic the decoration of the Legion of Honor, in commemoration of this notable event.

The vessels forming the expedition, under Admiral Sigsbee, the former commander of the famous battle-ship *Maine*, were, besides the *Brooklyn*, the *Tacoma* (Captain R. F. Nicholson), the *Galves-*

ton (Captain W. G. Cutler), and the *Chattanooga* (Captain A. Sharp).

The *Brooklyn* had been designated to bring back the remains, and a dais had been erected on the half deck forward of the Admiral's cabin, canopied and curtained with French and American flags and with a silk ensign which had been presented by the Daughters of the American Revolution, through their president, Mrs. Donald McLean.

The squadron, after remaining some time at Tompkinsville, awaiting the completion of arrangements for the funeral ceremonies in Paris, finally sailed on the 18th of June, and reached Cherbourg on the morning of June 30, having retained a column formation during the entire cruise.

At sea, Admiral Sigsbee issued a circular to the officers and men under his command stating the solemn object of the expedition and calling attention to the opportunity of exhibiting the character and qualities of the personnel of the United States Navy, and expressing his entire confidence in the support of every officer and man of his division.

How well they acquitted themselves of this trust is a matter of record, as shown by their splendid appearance and orderly behavior, and by their enthusiastic reception and the most favorable comments received from all sides during their stay in Paris and Cherbourg.

A notable incident of the cruise was the remarkable fact that the *Brooklyn*, leading the squadron, correctly picked out the entrance of the harbor of Cherbourg in a dense fog, without having heard a shore signal or seen a single object for twenty hours. The vessels had kept in touch by their whistles only. John Paul Jones himself would have applauded such an example of excellent navigation.

On entering the magnificent roadstead of Cherbourg, the *Brooklyn* began firing a salute of twenty-one guns, with the French flag flying at the main; and, as though obeying a mysterious word of command, the fog rolled up like a curtain, and the squadron swept into full view of the city, presenting a magnificent spectacle.

The usual official visits were at once exchanged between Rear-Admiral Sigsbee and Vice-Admiral Besson, the Préfet Maritime,



PORTRAIT OF REAR ADMIRAL SIGBEE, U. S. N., COMMANDING THE JOHN PAUL
JONES EXPEDITION

who was received with all honors due to his rank, a salute of fifteen guns being fired upon his leaving the ship.

The French Coast Squadron did not arrive at Cherbourg until the following day, as the American ships were not expected to reach Cherbourg before July 2. This squadron was composed of the *Bouvines*, flagship of Rear-Admiral Leygue, the *Admiral Tréhouart* and the *Henri II*, and presented a striking difference of appearance from the American warships, whose stainless white hulls and spar-colored funnels contrasted sharply with the black-painted hulls and dull-gray upperworks of the former.

The arrival of the American squadron transformed the quiet and quaint old city of Cherbourg into one of gaiety, the American "bluejackets" freely fraternizing with the French "mathurins," stirring its drowsy streets into life and animation. The welcome extended the American squadron in Cherbourg was marked by genuine and spontaneous friendliness. Everybody, high or low, official dignitary and humble citizen, endeavored to make the visitors feel at home.

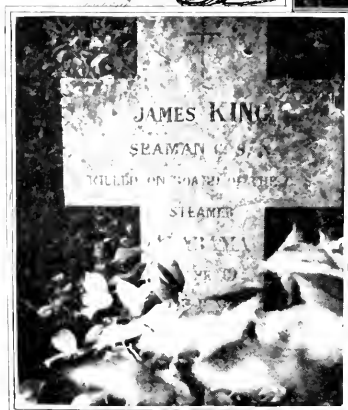
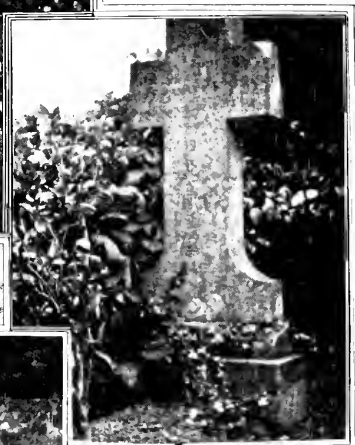
One touching instance of this spirit deserves record. In a

secluded corner of the beautiful cemetery of Cherbourg, sleep peacefully the American seamen killed on June 27, 1864, in the memorable sea fight off Cherbourg between the United States sloop-of-war *Kearsarge* and the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*. In honor of the American squadron the graves of these men, almost forgotten by their own people, had been decorated and made beautiful by gentle hands and a sympathetic delicacy characteristic of the French people.*



HOISTING THE FRENCH COLORS ON
BOARD THE BROOKLYN UPON THE
ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN
SQUADRON AT CHERBOURG

*See footnote on page 17.



GRAVES IN THE CEMETERY OF CHERBOURG OF THE CONFEDERATE SAILORS THAT WERE KILLED IN THE SEAFIGHT OFF CHERBOURG BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR KEARSAGE AND THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER ALABAMA

FESTIVITIES AT CHERBOURG IN HONOR OF THE FOURTH OF JULY

The festivities at Cherbourg in honor of the American national holiday were on a magnificent scale, and consisted of an immense torchlight procession, an open-air concert, a lunch offered to the American sailors by the French sailors and soldiers, a garden party given by Vice-Admiral Besson at the Préfecture in honor of the American officers, a reception by the Maire on the Exhibition Grounds, boat races between the French and American crews, in which honors were fairly even, and, as a grand climax, a superb Venetian fête in the harbor, in which the American ships were fairly outdone by the brilliancy and originality displayed in the illumination of the French ships, which were most elaborate and unique in design.

Everywhere the spirit of mutual good will and friendly sympathy was manifest. The strains of the Marseillaise mingled with the American national hymn, sung in unison by French and American sailors.

Among the notable speeches made on this occasion was that of the representative of the municipality of Cherbourg, in which he recalled that America had honored LaFayette as they now were honoring Paul Jones; in conclusion offering a toast to *the great American President*, Mr. Roosevelt, congratulating him on his

**In this connection the author would venture a suggestion which, he hopes, will be favorably received by the people of the United States in general and of Maryland in particular.*

During the War of the American Independence the French troops under La Fayette and Rochambeau encamped at Annapolis and by their presence (March 1781) prevented the capture and the probable sacking of that City (See Appendix, page 80). A number of French soldiers and sailors, who died from their wounds or from diseases, were buried at that time on the grounds of St. John's College, Annapolis.

Could not a monument be erected on the graves of these forgotten defenders of the American Independence and some ceremonies organized in their honor on the occasion of the visit of the French squadron which is expected to come to Annapolis to take part in the commemoration exercises in honor of Paul Jones?

efforts in bringing about a peace conference between Russia and Japan.

In the course of the festivities a telegram was sent to President Roosevelt, signed by the non-commissioned officers of the French and American squadrons and troops, saying that they were celebrating in unison the anniversary of the American independence.

VISIT OF REAR-ADMIRAL SIGSBEE AND STAFF TO PARIS

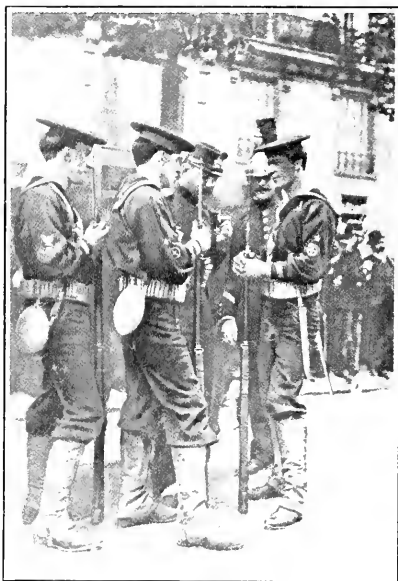
A most elaborate program of official visits and entertainments had been arranged for Admiral Sigsbee and his staff by the French authorities and the United States Naval Attaché in Paris.

On Saturday, July 1, Admiral Sigsbee's party, consisting of his fleet and personal staff with the commanding officers of the fleet, left Cherbourg for Paris in a special car reserved for them by the French railroad officials, and took up their quarters at the Hotel Brighton on the Rue de Rivoli.

On Tuesday Mr. Loomis and Admiral Sigsbee and staff were officially received by the President of France, who entertained them at luncheon on the following Friday. At this luncheon,

which was a gala affair, the members of the mission were received with regal honors and escorted by a bodyguard of one hundred and fifty cuirassiers, the same honors being accorded them as those tendered the King of Spain on his recent visit to Paris.

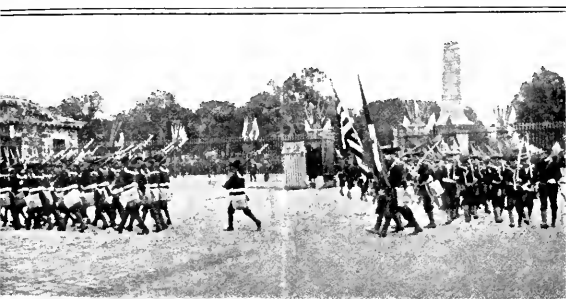
The members of the mission were entertained in turn at dinner by the Prime Minister M. Rouvier, the American Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick, and the Minister of the Navy and Mrs.



FRENCH AND AMERICAN SAILORS AND SOLDIERS FRATERNIZING



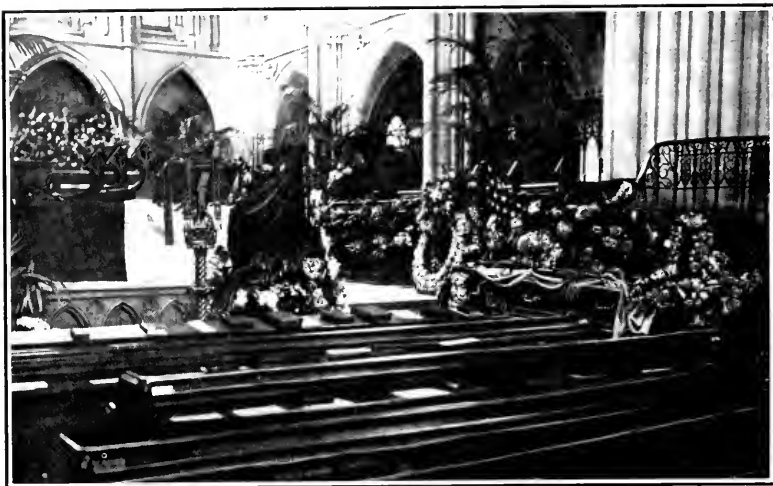
Lifting the body from the caisson to be placed in the Pantheon in the Esplanade des Invalides.



Arrival of American escort with their flags at the Ecole Militaire.



American Escort leaving the Gare des Invalides after its arrival from Cherbourg.



REMAINS OF JOHN PAUL JONES LYING IN STATE IN THE AMERICAN CHURCH, PARIS

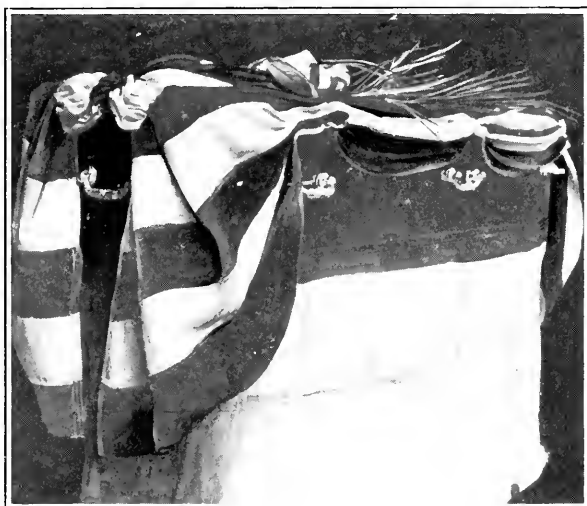
Thomson; the dinner to have been given on the Fourth of July by the American Chamber of Commerce was abandoned on account of the death of Secretary of State, Mr. Hay. Their visit also included a brilliant reception given at the Hôtel de ville in their honor. All of these entertainments were on a scale of magnificence that could hardly be surpassed.

The entertainment given by the Minister of the Navy and Mrs. Thomson in their beautiful palace was equal to anything that could be given to royalty; it was like fairyland. The decorations were superb; the entire wall of the front balcony overlooking the Place de la Concorde was a mass of flowers and vines, formed by colored lights. The elliptical dining table, with its thousands of roses and other flowers, gold and silver plate and cut glass was beyond description. One striking feature being a double line of cuirassiers in their bright helmets, facing each other with sabres drawn, who stood like statues on the steps of the staircase leading to the reception rooms, forming a human wall between which the guests ascended.

THE CEREMONIES IN PARIS

When General Horace Porter made his almost prophetic speech

at a dinner given by the American Colony of Paris on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1905, in referring to the efforts to find the body of John Paul Jones, he said: "It must be the desire of every good, patriotic American citizen that the remains of this great hero, the contemporary of Washington, should at last be found and conveyed back to the country for which he fought so bravely, on one of the finest ships of the American Navy and laid to rest under the shadow of the flag on which he shed so much



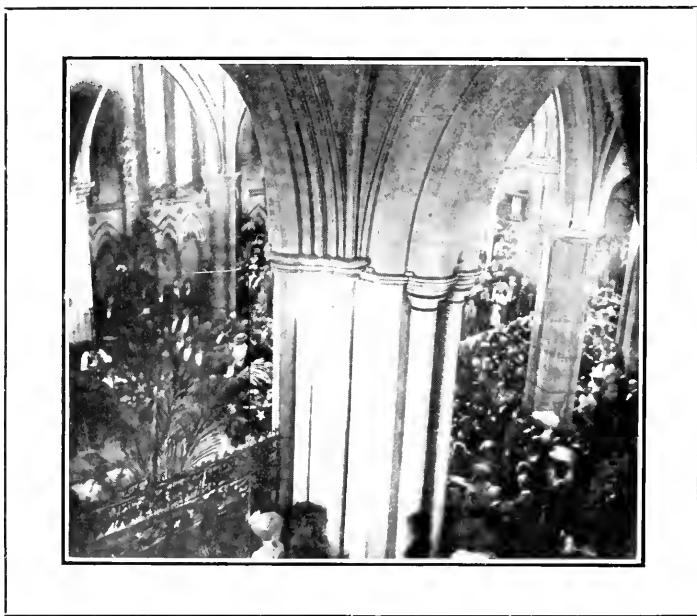
THE COFFIN HOLDING THE REMAINS OF JOHN PAUL JONES, COVERED WITH THE STARS AND STRIPES

glory." Few of those present on that occasion believed that this desire would so soon be realized.

What a proud day it must have been for General Porter when, at last, his perseverance was rewarded and when at the farewell dinner tendered him by the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris Colonel Henry Watterson said, "General Porter has rescued John Paul Jones from fiction and restored him to history. He ends his career in Paris by the rescue from a forgotten sepulcher of an immortal sea fighter."

His greatest triumph, however, was on the day when he handed over to Special Ambassador Loomis and Admiral Sigsbee the remains of John Paul Jones which he had discovered, and which afforded the occasion for the ceremony that emphasized the existence of the indissoluble ties of mutual friendship and sympathy which bind together the two great republics of the Old and the New World.

On that day, July 6, the anniversary of his birth,



INTERIOR OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS DURING THE MEMORIAL SERVICE IN HONOR OF JOHN PAUL JONES

amid the clash of arms, the rolling of drums and the strains of martial music, the mortal remains of John Paul Jones were carried in triumph through the streets of Paris from the American Church in the Avenue de l'Alma to the pavilion on the Esplanade des Invalides, almost within sight of the tomb of the great Napoleon. No words can describe the grandeur of these imposing ceremonies which began with the arrival of the American escort from Cherbourg composed of five hundred sailors and marines from Admiral Sigsbee's squadron,

under command of Lieutenant Commander Harry George. They were met at the Gare des Invalides by a number of French officers detailed for that purpose and a detachment of the 103d Regiment of Infantry and their military band.

After mutual salutes and the playing of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise," the American escort and the French troops marched to the École Militaire, where three tents had been erected, in which the men were entertained at an elaborate luncheon. Everything was done with great liberality and perfect courtesy.

Colonel d'Armany made a speech in English, in which he referred to the close friendship existing between France and America, and Lieutenant Commander George, in reply, proposed the health of the President of France, and jokingly remarked that he hoped that some famous Frenchman might find it convenient to die in America which would afford the opportunity of returning the many civilities and honors shown the American officers and men in Paris.

The memorial service took place in the afternoon in the American Church of the Avenue de l'Alma, where representatives of the French Government, members of the diplomatic corps in full uniform and prominent members of the American Colony in Paris had gathered to witness the formal transfer of the body of John Paul Jones by General Horace Porter, Special Ambassador for this purpose, to Mr. Francis B. Loomis, appointed by President Roosevelt to deliver the remains to Admiral Sigsbee. Practically the entire Diplomatic Corps of Paris was present; also General Dubois, representing the President of the Republic; Monsieur Rouvier, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Monsieur Berteaux, Minister of War; Monsieur Gaston Thomson, Minister of Marine; Monsieur Clementel, Minister for the Colonies; General Brugère, Vice-president of the Superior Council of War; Vice-admiral Fournier, member of the Superior Council of the Navy, etc.

In the church the full dress uniforms of the American and French officers made the scene one of striking brilliancy, the former occupying, with the special ambassadors and Senator Lodge, who was in Paris at the time, the front pews of the north side of the aisle and the latter the south side.

It had been the wish of those who had arranged for the cere-



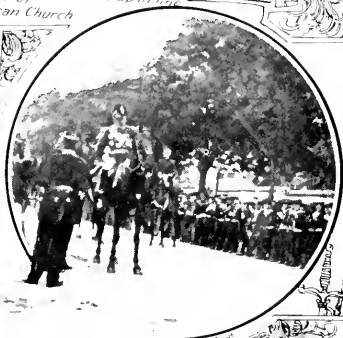
Admiral Sigsbee
alighting from car-
riage at entrance
of American Church,
with naval Ambas-
sador Loomis.



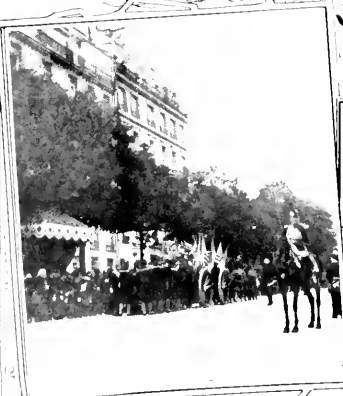
Bluejackets drawn up in line
in front of
American Church



Interior of
American
Church
during the
Memorial
Service.
Showing
American
Mission.



General Frey in command of the French
troops in front of column of blue
jackets opposite American Church



The caisson with body bearers
ready to start in the
procession.



American blue jackets acting
as body bearers to the remains
of John Paul Jones.

monies that the funereal note should be excluded and that the impression given be that of victory rather than death. This intention was well carried out in the simple services of the American Church conducted by Rev. Dr. Morgan.

Just before the recessional, General Porter rose, and, standing in front of the chancel, addressed Mr. Loomis and the other officials present and formally delivered the remains of Paul Jones to the Government of the United States in the following words:

"This day America claims her illustrious dead.

"In the performance of a solemn duty I have the honor to deliver to the Government of the United States, through its designated representative, the remains of Admiral John Paul Jones, to be borne with appropriate marks of distinction to the country upon whose arms his heroic deeds shed so much luster. It is believed that their permanent interment in the land to whose independence his matchless victories so essentially contributed will not be lacking in significance by reason of its long delay.

"It is a matter of extreme gratification to feel that the body of this intrepid commander should be conveyed across the sea by the war vessels of a navy to whose sailors his name is still an inspiration, and that this high mission should be confided to so gallant an officer of the same noble profession as the distinguished admiral who commands the escorting squadron.

"An earnest expression of recognition is due to the accomplished savants of France, whose acknowledged skill in anthropologic science confirmed in every particular, with entire accuracy and absolute certainty, the identification of the remains which were so marvelously preserved.*

"We owe a cordial tribute of gratitude to the government of the French Republic for the cheerful proffer of facilities during the search for the body, the sympathy so generously manifested upon its recovery, and the signal honors rendered upon this occasion to the memory of a hero who once covered two continents with his renown in battling for the cherished principles of political liberty and the rights of man, for which the two sister republics have both so strenuously contended.

*See pp. 59-63 for the official certification and identification of the body by the American Embassy and the French authorities.

"All that is mortal of this illustrious organizer of victory on the sea lies in yonder coffin beneath the folds of our national standard. When Congress adopted the present form of the American flag, it embodied in the same resolution the appointment of Captain John Paul Jones to command the ship *Ranger*. When he received the news history attributes to him the following remark: 'The flag and I are twins; born the same hour from the same womb of destiny. We can not be parted in life or in death.' Alas! they were parted during a hundred and thirteen years, but happily they are now reunited."

He was followed by Mr. Loomis, who sketched in graphic language the career of the "Founder of the American Navy" and made the following speech:

SPEECH OF SPECIAL AMBASSADOR FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, AT THE
AMERICAN CHURCH, PARIS, JULY 6, 1905, IN
REGARD TO PAUL JONES

"The nature of this occasion, coupled with the presence of the distinguished American, who has just finished speaking, reminds me that, on the banks of the Hudson River, high above the city of New York, commanding a prospect of uncommon loveliness, stands a stately tomb erected in memory of General Ulysess S. Grant, a President of the United States, and perhaps its foremost soldier. That memorial structure was erected by the American people, almost solely through the brilliant initiative and tireless efforts of General Horace Porter, who again has won the gratitude of his countrymen on account of the complete ultimate success which has marked his patient, persistent, self-sacrificing search for the grave and body of John Paul Jones.

"France, ever generous, is about to crown the kindness shown to the United States during its painful struggle for independence, by returning, with conspicuous honors, to that country the remains of the founder of the American Navy, who, by his brilliant victories proclaimed to the world the rise of a new sea power, and flung to the breezes a new flag representing a new nation.

"It is doubly generous on the part of France to surrender the dust of this hero to us, for much of his life was interwoven with the French history of his day, and had he been permitted to enjoy

Remarks on Sunday 23rd Decr 1777

The first part of this ^{thick} night being of these are clear weather
At 2 P.M. we went away the Pilot Boat with the P. Lieutenant and
a number of Marines down, after a Brig the Menoware lying
too under her own Spaul. At 3 P.M. we saw a Fleet to the leeward
among them appeared to be two ships of War made signal for the
Alliances to join Chase. at 4th past 3 P.M. fired a Gun at the Boat
for the Boat to return to us, the Boat away for us, ^{at 4th past} we gave
Chase to the two ships that were to the leeward of us that appeared to be
~~two~~ ships, the Pilot and Brig Virginia gave Chase likewise
at 5 P.M. The shot does in for the Line of the two ~~ships~~ ships have
too ready for engaging of us we bore away for to meet them I got the ship
ready for engaging all Hands being at their Quarters at 6 P.M. spoke the
Atlas and ordered her to keep station of us, at 7th past 6 P.M. hoisted a
signal for the rest of the Squadron to form a line at 8th past the largest
ships One of the ships hauled in, answers of no great consequence returns
the Capt of the ship ^{that appears to be the largest} said tell me instantly from whence you come
and who you belong to, we answer into you coming here to be an enemy
Vichary's a transverse into her which she returns, then changing their course
transverse came to position, Hyndham in which posture both ships lay the
rest of the engagement to us, the British ship to us, after we had engaged
about an hour the British came up, a Talk as twice killed an wounded
a number of our Men, the engagement is so hot that both ships got on fire
several times, which is put out with as much expedition as possible, the
British belonging French ship, all this time the engagement was exceedingly warm
Both ships being on a heavy fire with cannon and small arms, and before
the engagement was over the British coming even upon our boats, we
succeeded to have the enemy's advantage, but she returned, however what she
of us our intention both of parties being the same, the British ship being now
lost was taken down, however it was parties in, so that the French ship took
possession of her, the afternoon being then gone the men on our side were
when they were leaving a fire, the British being at 10 past 10 at 11 past
the ship off from us, we were going to get clear of her, but at 11 past she overtook
the ship, to be the ^{the ship of the French} ship, at 11 past she overtook
the ship, at 11 past she overtook the ship, at 11 past she overtook the ship

44
Parts of the Ship and in Pumping she having not less than ~~ten~~ ^{two} thousand feet of Water
in her Hold. The Carpenters employed in stopping the Leaks with the assistance of the
Carpenters from the other Ships; The Leaks still gaining on us; we were supplied
with Men from the other Ships, who assisted in heaving the lower Deck beams
on board of the Teac. Ren H --

25th The last part of this 24 Hours. Moderate Breeze & Clear Weather. The Leak still
increasing got assistance from the other Ships of Officers & Men some of whom
assisted in Pumping. The Leak still gaining on us notwithstanding all the Pumps
were at work. The Carpenter crying out that it was impossible to stop the Leak
At 2 P. M. Capt Jones with the Capt. of Lieutenant of the Trier, left Orders
to keep the Pumps going & the Carpenter at Work, at 7 He relinquished and
found the Leak increasing in consequence of which He Order'd the wounded
to be carried on Board the different Vessels & things that was most necessary to
be taken out of the Ship; Boats from ^{the} rest of the Squadron were employed for
that purpose. At 1/2 past 7 P. M. the Capt. left the Ship with several more of
the Officers & Officers on Board of the Trier, At 10 P. M. the Capt. sent for the Master
of the Ship & Orders for the the Officers then on Board that did not belong to her
to repair on Board their respective Ships with their Men, they immediately
quitted the Pumps and Obeyed Orders. Boats were employed the latter part
of the night in carrying the Men ^{things that were most necessary} from the Ship to the different Vessels in
the Squadron; At 4 A. M. quitted the Pumps the Water then being almost up to
the lower Deck. At 10 P. every Man left the Ship. At 1/2 past 10 A. M. there
was a Boat sent from the Commodore, ^{Thetis} to go on Board the Bon homme Richard
But before the Boat got along side the ~~Ship~~ ^{Thetis} which was about 11 A. M.
latter Part Fresh Breeze and a large Sea

a few years of health, it is known that he would have commanded the fleets of France.

"It was from these hospitable shores that he set sail on the memorable cruise which resulted in his victory over the *Scrapis*.^{*} It was here that he experienced in the highest degree the joys of a conqueror, and it was here that he met some of his most grievous disappointments by reason of the penury and divided councils of America's representatives, and by reason, too, of professional jealousies. Here, laurel-crowned, he returned from his cruise, an acknowledged hero, and received with becoming modesty the plaudits of a most friendly people. Here he fulfilled his gallant promise to lay a captured frigate at the feet of his friend and patroness, the Duchess de Chartres, one of the best and loveliest French women of her century. Here, too, from the hands of King Louis XVI, he received knighthood and a sword of honor. Here were heaped upon him social attentions, admiration, and many discriminating tributes of friendship and praise.

"In the genial environment of Paris and Versailles he found an atmosphere that caused his heart to glow, his mind to broaden, his imagination to kindle with generous enthusiasm and lofty dreams for the welfare of mankind. It was in France that Jones, one of nature's truest gentlemen and lowly-born Scotch gardener's son, came to his own and found those things which made life most worth the living, namely, the intelligent, sympathetic companionship of great men and lovely women, coupled with opportunities for high endeavor and professional advancement, and a chance to draw his sword in defense of cherished principles.

"To France, John Paul Jones was chiefly indebted for those

^{*}*The account of the engagement of the Bonhomme Richard with the Scrapis as shown on pages 27 and 28 is a facsimile of a manuscript written on two pages of rough greenish paper, evidently torn out of a log book. This important and valuable historical document was found by the author among the John Paul Jones collection of manuscripts at the Congressional Library in Washington, and, to his knowledge, has never been published before. It is attributed to Richard Dale, the first Lieutenant of the Bonhomme Richard.*

faithful and momentous opportunities which, as a sea-fighter and, later, as a diplomatist, gave him a place among those who had achieved enduring renown. His genius contributed largely to the organization and construction of the American Navy, and in his letter to the Committee of the American Congress, is set forth in admirable form the mental, moral, and professional requirements essential to a naval officer. His words of wisdom are as true, as apt and as valuable to-day as they were the day they were written. It is thorough understanding and faithful adherence to the principles so clearly and adequately expounded by John Paul Jones that give to our naval officers those qualities of heart and mind which enable them to command the confidence of their countrymen and the respect of their professional colleagues throughout the world.

"Not only was John Paul Jones a philosopher, a commander, a leader of men, a diplomatist; but in an age when letter writing was a delightful and mannered art, his epistles were noteworthy for their lucidity and charm of style.

"This veritable sea-king, around whose bier the representatives of two republics meet to pledge anew the time-hallowed and indestructible friendship and a historic good-will and amity which cement them, loved in broad, magnanimous way, all that was admirable and lovable in the two peoples, and was willing to draw his sword for France and America. To his own country his services were but little less useful on land than on sea. His diplomatic achievements and correspondence indicate statecraft of a high order; and it is said by one of the greatest living authorities on naval affairs that, "Viewed in the light of results Jones's diplomatic operations in the Texel lose no luster by comparison with his victories at sea."

"So, it may be justly said that he played his part as effectively on sea, considering his limited opportunities, and accomplished as great results for his country, within the scope of these opportunities, as did our foremost military commanders on land. He fought with daring determination and the cool certainty of consummate skill, not for the sake of carnage, not for the accumulation of prize money, but because he was convinced that he was right, and, being so convinced, he meant to win victories at any cost for the principles he loved, and because he believed



THE NAVAL ACADEMY MINIATURE OF JOHN PAUL JONES,
PAINTED BY THE COUNTESS DE LA VENDAH.^{*}



THE NAVAL ACADEMY MINIATURE OF JOHN PAUL JONES,
HAIR LOCKET WITH HIS INITIALS

²⁸FOR FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT THIS BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE SEE ARTICLE
BY PROFESSOR P. R. ALGER, U. S. N., IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE U. S.
NAVAL INSTITUTE (NO. 115).

that fierce, successful fighting was, in the end, the most merciful, and the shortest pathway to peace. He loved, of course, success and glory, but he was not a mere soldier of fortune, a fiery captain, athirst for blood, treasure and conquest, yearning to mount to eminence over men's graves. He could be great, either in peace or war. He was profound, accomplished, many-sided. He is entitled to distinction as a lover of the human race, as a genial, optimistic philosopher, and to gratitude as a brilliant conversationalist, whose wit, grace and informing speech won, at a highly opportune moment, a vast deal of substantial good-will for the American cause in Europe.

"This symmetrically-developed man was wholly self-made. His most careful biographer says, 'Everything that he was, or that he did, or that he knew, was the fruit of self-incentive and self-help, to a degree that was, and still is, unexampled in the histories of great men. No successful man who ever lived owed so much to himself, so little to the adventitious in circumstances.'

"One likes to dwell upon his achievements in the ways of peace, and upon his devotion to what he believed to be sound political principles. Said he, "I have drawn my sword only from motives of humanity, and in support of the dignity of human rights." What warrior ever placed his martial activities upon a higher and nobler plain than that? He fought for principles. Love of liberty led him into the ranks of the American Revolutionists, when the safer and easier course for him would have been to espouse the cause of the king.

"Two years' residence in the American Colonies as a landed proprietor; careful study of momentous governmental principles at issue; the friendship of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Hewes, and other leaders of that period, was enough, and more, to convince a man of his swift natural perception, originality of ideas, and profound and tireless observation, and logical, ordered thought, that a crisis in human affairs had come; so he turned from the allurements of the throne and resolutely trod the way which he knew might lead to the scaffold.

"Fortune was not unkind to him always. He hoisted the first American flag that ever flew from an American war vessel on the 14th of June, 1777, on his ship, the *Ranger*. The flag was authorized and created by Congress in the same resolution which

commissioned Jones a Captain, and he said, of the banner, "That flag and I are twins, born at the same hour in the womb of destiny. We can not be parted in life or death. So long as we shall float, we shall float together; if we sink, we shall go down as one."

"Under this flag he came to France the same year, bearing official information of Burgoyne's surrender; information which had much to do in causing Louis XVI to recognize the independence of the United States.

"It was at this period, February 13, 1778, that the French naval commander at Brest fired the first salute ever given by a foreign nation to the American flag—such an historic and important event, which was arranged through the diplomacy of John Paul Jones.

"With this great sailor, love of freedom was innate and natural as was his love for the sea. Beginning his ocean career at twelve, he was familiar with the sensation of looking out upon illimitable vistas of water. He studied the pathway of the winds, the sweep of ocean currents by day, and the position and the movements of the stars by night, facing the infinite and with imminent peril for his unfailing companion. His seafaring life was an experience to shrivel a small, to uplift a noble and great, nature. For we may suppose, that during these years of stress, something of the strength and purity of the sea entered his soul and abided evermore. His love for his fellow men caused him, at that early date, to detest the institution of human slavery, and, later, to refuse to resume his plantation life after the war, for the reason that, under the then existing economic and social conditions, agricultural success could only be achieved through the employment of slave labor.

"John Paul Jones died in France at the period when France had great need of his services; and Napoleon deplored the untimely death that robbed him of a great admiral. The conjunction of these two warriors of genius might have changed the history of the world.

"America unfortunately exemplified the adage that Republics are ungrateful, for in the stress and struggle of building a new country, she forgot for a time her departed hero. France, be it said to her credit, remembered Paul Jones in appropriate, handsome and touching ways, showing as ever her keen and

Monsieur

Le signal de la canotière de la brigade d'indépendance saluent le
pavillon du roi de 13 coups de canon en cas qu'ils soient
commandés par des officiers du congrès je leur rendrai nos
devoirs et en cas qu'ils soient les maîtres de ne point saluer
l'honneur de vous assurer des sentimens respectueux avec
lesquels je suis.

Monsieur

le 13^e 8^e 1778

Etre très humble et très
obéissant serviteur

La motte picquet

Je seray en honte de voir sur vos drapeaux vous bien mériter
de faire mes remerciemens et à moi carmin de l'honneur de
saluer le bon leur à moi le marquis de venne.

FACSIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL LETTER BY LA MOTTE PICQUET, GRANTING JOHN
PAUL JONES' REQUEST TO EXCHANGE SALUTES WITH THE FRENCH
FLEET. THIS WAS THE FIRST TIME THE AMERICAN FLAG HAD
BEEN SALUTED BY A FOREIGN POWER

TRANSLATION OF LETTER BY LA MOTTE PICQUET

Sir:

If the frigate *Ranger* and the brig *Independence* salute the Royal Ensign (flag) with 13 guns in case they be commanded by officers (duly appointed) by Congress, I will return nine guns; they are, moreover, at perfect liberty not to salute at all. I have the honor to assure you of the respectful sentiments with which I am, Sir,

Your very humble and
very obedient servant,

February 13, 1778.

La Motte Picquet.

I shall be delighted to see Mr. Williams. Please convey my thanks to him and to Mr. Carmichael (Carmichael). I have the honor to send greetings (to bid good evening) to the Marquis de Vienne.

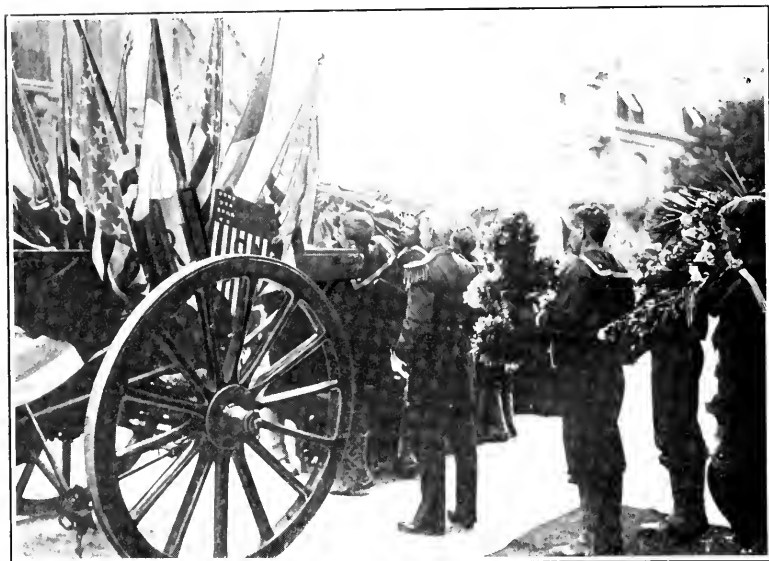
THE FLAG OF PAUL JONES

The author is indebted to Colonel Oswald Tilghman, Secretary of State of Maryland for the following interesting data relative to the flag of John Paul Jones.

Rear-Admiral George Henry Preble, U. S. N., in his *History of "The Flag of the United States of America, and other National Flags,"* published in 1880, gives a cut of the "flag of the Bonhomme Richard said to have been worn during her action with the *Serapis*, Sept. 23, 1779."

This flag, in the year 1880, belonged to Samuel Bayard Stafford of Trenton, N. J. Admiral Preble says "The flag is of English bunting, and about eight and one-half yards long and one yard five inches wide. It is sewed with flax thread, and contains TWELVE white stars in a blue union, and thirteen stripes alternately red and white. The stars are arranged in four horizontal lines, three stars in each line. Why its union has TWELVE stars, unless they could find no symmetrical place for the odd star is a mystery. It has been suggested that only twelve of the colonies had consented to the confederation at the date of its manufacture; but all the colonies had confederated before the adoption of the stars in 1777, and the consent of Georgia, the last to assent, was symbolized in the flag of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, at Cambridge, as early as Jan. 1, 1776."

Secretary Tilghman claims that the State of Maryland and not the State of Georgia represents the missing thirteenth star on the flag of John Paul Jones, for the reason that it was not until October, 1780, that the General Assembly of Maryland passed "An Act (Chap. XL, Acts of 1780) to empower the Delegates of this State in Congress to subscribe and ratify the Articles of Confederation, being about thirteen months AFTER the action between the Bonhomme Richard and the *Serapis*; and as a matter of fact the Delegates from Maryland did not sign the Articles of Confederation until March 15th, 1781.



PLACING THE COFFIN OF JOHN PAUL JONES ON THE ARTILLERY CAISSON AFTER
THE MEMORIAL SERVICES AT THE AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS

splendid appreciation of genius and valor—an appreciation which is magnanimous and magnificent in its scope, knowing neither race nor nationality.

"The National Assembly of France, when notified of John Paul Jones's death on the 19th of July, 1792, paid immediate and appropriate respect to his memory by suspending the order of the day and accepting a suitable resolution, appointing a committee of twelve members to attend the funeral.

"In the latest biographies of Admiral Jones, it is stated that, before the resolution was adopted, in silence, by a rising vote, a member of the Assembly said, "I trust the feeling of personal bereavement universal in this body may be granted brief expression. What Paul Jones has done for the rights of men need not to be told to Frenchmen. What more he stood pledged almost with his last breath to do, if spared, is known to many Frenchmen."

"Bertrand Barère, then at the height of his fame as a powerful and popular orator, delivered from the portico of the Palace of Justice an impassioned oration on the achievements of his dead

friend—John Paul Jones. The first memoir of Jones was published by Benoit-André at Paris, in 1798.

“Think for a moment what opportunity for the biographer his brief, but crowded career presents: Sailor boy at twelve; officer at seventeen; captain at twenty; in the merchant service of the North Atlantic; East Indiaman and Virginian planter, all before he had passed the age of twenty-seven. Naval Lieutenant at twenty-eight, Captain at twenty-nine, Commodore at thirty-two; the ocean hero of the Old World and the New at thirty-three; a knight of France; the most famous sea-victor of his time; patronized by kings; petted by duchesses of the royal blood; thanked by Congress, and the trusted friend and sometimes associate of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Lafayette, Hamilton, and Morris. At thirty-six, selected as special envoy to the most aristocratic of courts, charged with the most delicate and intricate of missions—the adjudication and collection of international claims, without any guide or precedence. At forty, voted a gold medal by Congress; at forty-one, a Vice-Admiral in the Imperial Navy of Russia and winning victories over the Turks; at forty-three, a prominent figure in the thrilling overture of that tremendous drama, the French Revolution; died at forty-five; disinterred one hundred and thirteen years later from a dismal and forgotten grave and brought here this afternoon, receiving merited honors, too long delayed.

“I have the honor, on behalf of the President of the United States, to accept the custody of the casket which encloses the remains of Admiral Jones, and to commit them to the worthy hands of Admiral Sigsbee. They will be borne over the seas, back to the land he served so well, where I am confident the justice and generosity of a great people will move them to render ample homage to the memory of a man to whom all the world ungrudgingly awards the august meed of immortal fame.”

Mr. Loomis was in turn followed by Admiral Sigsbee, whose address deserves to be given in full.

ADDRESS OF REAR-ADMIRAL SIGSBEE AT THE CLOSE OF THE MEMORIAL
SERVICES AT THE AMERICAN CHURCH, PARIS

“Mr. Ambassador: I am here in command of a squadron of

United States war vessels, and am charged with the transportation of the remains of Admiral John Paul Jones to the United States.

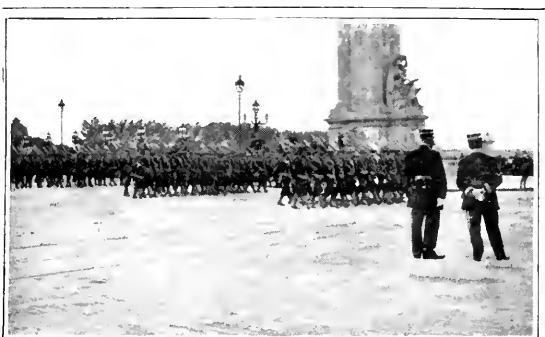
"Although it was largely by the aid of France that our hero fought conspicuously, he fought in the service and for the cause of the United States. It is therefore fitting that his remains should find their last resting place within our own boundaries. Since he was the greatest of our earliest naval commanders, it is appropriate that his remains should be transferred to a guardianship of the naval service.

"The President of the United States in the exercise of his ever friendly and correct judgment in all that pertains to the naval service of his country, has decided that the remains shall be deposited in perpetuity within the walls of the chapel of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. It can not be doubted that their presence in that institution will serve as an encouragement and as an example to all future generations of our Navy. Our President had this object in view when he chose the Naval Academy.

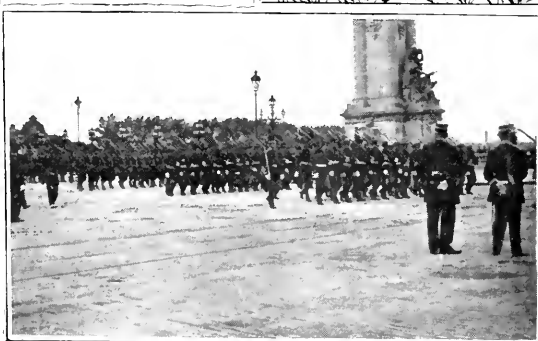
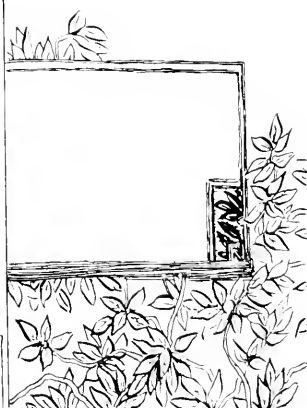
"It will be remembered by the Navy of the United States that these remains of a naval officer were recovered through the initiative and the efforts of General Horace Porter, a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point. The Army and Navy of the United States, therefore, come together in patriotic and fraternal sentiment on this occasion. General Porter may be well assured that my own appreciation of his labors is shared by the whole naval service, which he has so greatly honored. We shall ever regard him affectionately.

"The occasion which calls us here has also served to bring together, in remembrance of our joint history, the Army and Navy of France and the Army and Navy of the United States. If ever the gratitude of the United States to France may seem to be latent, we Americans have only to open a history of our War for Independence in order to quicken our sentiment and to compel our blessings.

"I take advantage of this opportunity, Mr. Ambassador, to request you to express, through appropriate channels and in behalf of myself and of the whole personnel of my command, our thanks for the many honors paid us by the President of France, and by the personnel—civil, military, and naval—of his govern-



*American Sailors crossing
the
Alexander Bridge.*



*American
Marines
crossing the
Alexander Bridge.*



*Body of John Paul Jones lying in state in the Pavilion
on the Esplanade des Invalides.*





GOLD MEDAL VOTED BY CONGRESS TO JOHN PAUL JONES IN 1787
AND EXECUTED UNDER HIS PERSONAL SUPERVISION IN
PARIS BY DUPRÉ*



REVERSE OF THE MEDAL SHOWING THE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE
BONHOMME RICHARD AND THE SERAPIS

*SEE FOOTNOTE ON PAGES 45, 46.

ment, and of the city of Paris. Their action signalizes the interest of the French people in the object of our present mission to France. Our time has been so filled by honors and events that I fail to conceive any other way of acknowledging our indebtedness within the time remaining at our disposal.

"I beg, also, Mr. Ambassador, to present to the American Ambassador at Paris, to General Porter, and to yourself, the thanks of my officers and myself for the kind consideration both official and personal, that you have severally shown us in connection with the duty to which we have been appointed.

"I am here, as you well know, Mr. Ambassador, as a Naval Representative of the Navy Department at Washington. I am directed in my orders from the Navy Department to receive from you these remains. You have decided to transfer them to my charge in Paris. Therefore, I hereby accept from you the honor and the further responsibility, with the assurance that my command will bear the remains of John Paul Jones most reverently to their final resting place within the Naval Academy at Annapolis."

When Admiral Sigsbee had concluded, the surpliced choir marched to the entrance of the church singing the stirring hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The twelve stalwart sailors selected as body-bearers from Admiral Sigsbee's squadron bore the coffin to the street where it was placed on a gun-carriage decorated with French and American colors and floral offerings, among which was a magnificent wreath from the Commander-in-Chief, officers, and men of the American squadron.

At 5 p. m. the procession formed and proceeded along the Avenue de l'Alma to the Champs Elysées, under the command of General Frey. In the cortège preceded by a squad of policemen, were two regiments of French infantry, with their bands, one regiment of cuirassiers, two batteries of artillery, two companies of American marines, and six companies of "blue-jackets" from the American warships. The cortège moved slowly down the magnificent Avenue des Champs Elysées to the Pont Alexandre III, between a dense multitude of reverent spectators whose enthusiasm could hardly be checked by the inspiring sight of the soldiers of France and America marching side by side, honoring a hero whose fame belonged to both countries alike

Signaux de Reconnoissance
pour estre ouverts
quand besoin

[Signature]

— Signaux de Reconnoissance —

— Vaisseau qui demande —

Il mettra un pavillon hollandois a une Vergue et un coup de Canon une minute apres.

Vaisseau qui ~~Repond~~
fera un coup de Canon et une minute apres
Il mettra un pavillon Anglais a un mat ~~pres~~

Sur quoi le demandeur amenera le pavillon
hollandois et arborera un pavillon françois au même
endroit.

Signaux de Reconnoissance pour
la nuit.

Vaisseau qui demande

Trois feux noirs et

Vaisseau qui répond.

un coup de Canon & deux feux l'un sur l'autre
a quoi le demandeur amenera un de ses feux pour
rien laisser que deux.

Lors qu'on se sera approuché on donnera le mot duquel
l'un ou l'autre avant minuit on donnera le premier mot & on
répondra le second. Et l'est apres minuit on donnera
le second mot & on répondra le premier.

Les mots duquel seront numérotés d'un à 21.
parce qu'il est arrêté que la nuit l'un ou l'autre
le mot observant qu'on se sera du jour
à l'horizon - l'un mot à l'autre.

TRANSLATION OF THE PRIVATE SIGNALS USED BY
THE JOHN PAUL JONES SQUADRON.

INSCRIPTION ON ENVELOPE.

Private (Recognition) Signals to be opened only when needed.
(Signed) Jno. P. Jones.

PRIVATE DAY SIGNALS :

The Vessel Asking :—

Will hoist the Dutch Flag at yard arm and one minute afterwards will fire one gun.

The Vessel Answering :—

Will fire one gun, and one minute afterwards will hoist the English Flag at the mast head.

Upon which the vessel asking will lower the Dutch Flag and hoist the French Flag in the same place.

PRIVATE NIGHT SIGNALS :

The Vessel Asking :—

Will show three flares horizontally.

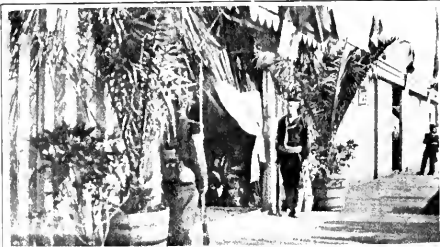
The Vessel Answering :—

Will fire one gun and show two lights, one above the other.

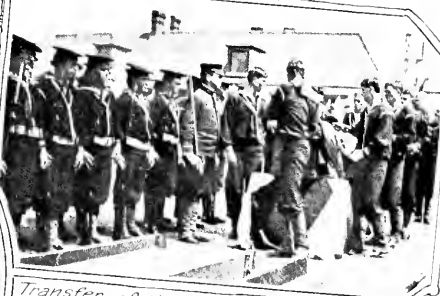
Upon which the vessel asking will extinguish one light leaving only two showing.

When within hail, the watchword of the day will be given. Before midnight, the first word will be given (in challenge) and will be answered with the second. After midnight, the second word will be given (in challenge) and will be answered with the first.

The watch words will be numbered from one to thirty-one, because it is arranged that the date of the day will give the word, observing that the astronomical day from noon to noon will be used.



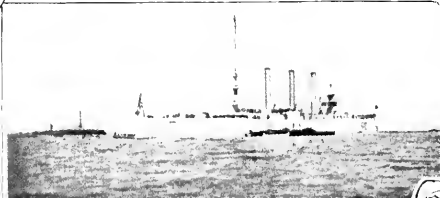
On Guard.



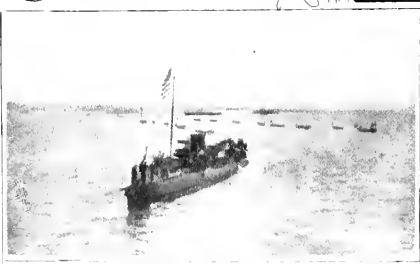
Transfer of the remains from the temporary chapel to the Brooklyn.



French and American Sentries guarding the remains.



The coffin being hoisted on the Brooklyn.



The torpedo boat Zouave and flotilla of French and American boats.



French man-of-war Admiral Trehouart at Cherbourg.

THE CEREMONIES AT CHERBOURG OF THE TRANSFER OF THE REMAINS ON BOARD THE U. S. FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN, JULY 8TH, 1905

as he won his victory on the *Bonhomme Richard* with a crew equally composed of French and American sailors and marines.

At the Esplanade des Invalides a pavilion had been erected where the coffin was placed on a bier, covered with flags and a profusion of flowers. Behind the bier the French and American flags draped together formed a beautiful background to the brilliant crowd of ambassadors and dignitaries of all nations who reverently surrounded the catafalque bearing the remains of the great sea-fighter, who, as captain of the *Ranger* had raised the first American flag and had received from a French man-of-war the first salute ever given to this flag by a foreign nation.

What an inspiring sight it was to see the soldiers of France and America passing in review in front of the remains of John Paul Jones, twice saluting the body covered with the Stars and Stripes of America and the Tricolor of France, their bands playing the American and French national anthems! A sight never to be forgotten, which should be commemorated by the government by casting a medal* reproducing the beautiful medal-

*"The following is the text of a resolution by which Congress ordered a medal to be struck and presented to John Paul Jones and a letter to be written to the King of France, Louis XVI, informing him of that fact.

"In Congress, October 16, 1787.

"Resolved unanimously, That a medal of gold be struck, and presented to the Chevalier John Paul Jones, in commemoration of the valor and brilliant services of that officer, in the command of a squadron of American and French ships under the flag and commission of the United States off the coast of Great Britain, in the late war; and that the Hon. Mr. Jefferson, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Versailles, have the same executed with the proper devices.

"Resolved, That a letter be written to His Most Christian Majesty, informing him that the United States in Congress assembled have bestowed upon the Chevalier John Paul Jones this medal, as well in consideration of the distinguished marks of approbation which His Majesty has been pleased to confer upon that officer, as from a sense of his merit; and that, as it is his earnest desire to acquire greater knowledge in his profession, it

lion that was voted by Congress to John Paul Jones and which was executed under his personal supervision by the famous sculptor Dupré, a golden replica of which was presented to General Porter in recognition of his distinguished services by a patriotic American citizen living in Paris, Mr. Edward Tuck.

In the evening the coffin covered with flags and flowers that hid all emblems of mourning was transferred to the mortuary train and placed in a sealed compartment under a guard of honor of American sailors and taken to Cherbourg.

ARRIVAL AT CHERBOURG OF THE FUNERAL TRAIN

Upon arrival at Cherbourg the next morning, the funeral train was met by a detachment of French Colonial Infantry, the railway officials, and Lieutenant-commander Holcombe, representing Admiral Sigsbee. The American sailors of the escort had in the meantime left the train and formed a line facing it. The seal of the mortuary car was broken, the battalion presented arms and drooped colors. The body was then borne to the temporary chapel arranged in a tent at the commercial wharf by the care of Vice-Admiral Besson, Préfet Maritime, which was beautifully decorated with flags, panoplies, and arms from the arsenal, on each side of the door being an escutcheon of the United States.

A picket of American "bluejackets" and French Colonial Infantry was detailed as a squad of honor, one of each standing at attention at the right and left of the coffin, which was covered with wreaths, among them being a magnificent cross of roses, pansies and violets, sent by the daughter of the Préfet Maritime, Mlle. Besson, who with gentle solicitude had arranged the floral tributes around the bier.

would be acceptable to Congress that His Majesty would be pleased to permit him to embark with his fleets of evolution, convinced that he can nowhere else so well acquire that knowledge which may hereafter render him more extensively useful.

"Ordered, That the Secretary for Foreign Affairs prepare a letter for the above purpose, to be signed by the President; and that the Chevalier Jones be the bearer of said letter."



PORTRAIT OF VICE-ADMIRAL BESSON, PREFECT MARITIME OF CHERBOURG

During the ceremonies of the translation of the remains from the temporary chapel to the French torpedo-boat *Zouave*, Vice-Admiral Besson made to the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sigbee, and his officers, the farewell address so beautifully expressed in these words:

ADDRESS OF VICE-ADMIRAL BESSON AT CHERBOURG, JULY 8, 1905

"Admiral and Gentlemen: You are longing to take on board the *Brooklyn*, where they will at last rest on the territory and under the flag of the United States, these venerated remains of Admiral Paul Jones; I understand your patriotic impatience, therefore, I shall not detain you to listen to a new eulogy on the well-known and so marvelously successful career of your illustrious compatriot.

"But at the moment when his ashes are about to leave the hospitable land which for one hundred and thirteen years has carefully guarded them in her bosom, it is my duty to give to them, in the name of the French Navy, a last salute.

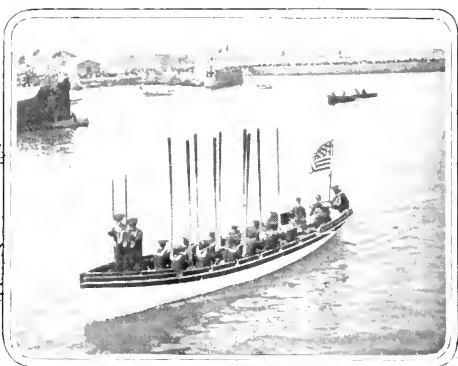
"Your hearts as well as ours are to-day closely brought together in common sympathy. In the month of February, 1778, in the bay of Quiberon, the squadron of the Commander-in-Chief, La Motte Picquet, was the first to salute the starry flag of the young Republic of the United States. This flag was that of Commodore Jones.

"And truly upon this solemn occasion, there was none more worthy than this gallant sailor to represent his country and to receive for her this public declaration of her admission to the ranks of nations.

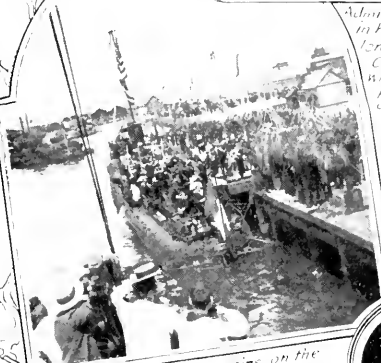
"After some brilliant services rendered the cause of independence in American waters, he had been directed to make a diversion in European waters and was returning at that time from a memorable cruise in the Irish Sea. He was then, as commander of a squadron of French ships, sailing under American colors on the eve of that famous battle of Flamborough, the most extraordinary in his life, so rich already in remarkable deeds.

"It is my privilege to recall that Paul Jones led French vessels to victory, that his brilliant achievements caused him to be received among us with an enthusiastic welcome, that at the

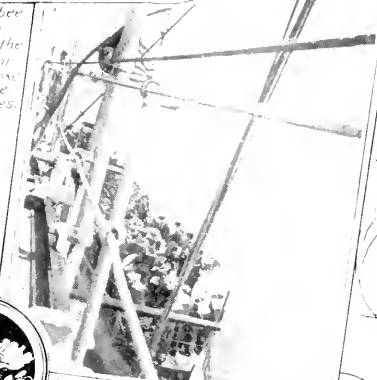
**Translation by the author.*



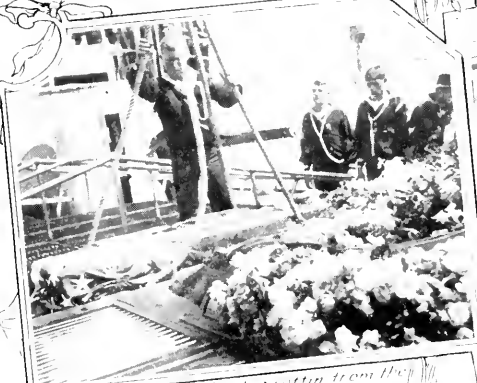
Admiral Sigbee
in his barge
landing at the
Commercial
Wharf to take
part in the
ceremonies.



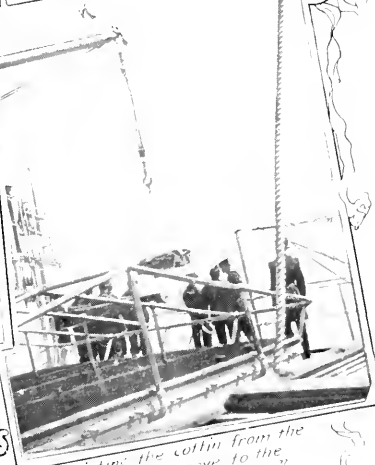
Transfer of the remains on the
torpedo boat "Zouave" to the
"Brooklyn."



The French torpedo boat
"Zouave" docked at the
U.S. Flag-ship
"Brooklyn."



Preparing to hoist the coffin from the
"Zouave" to the "Brooklyn"



Hoisting the coffin from the
"Zouave" to the
"Brooklyn"



outbreak of our Revolution, he again offered his services in our Navy, and that when a short time afterward, he died at the age of forty-five, our Legislative Assembly attended his funeral.

"It is therefore to one of our own brothers in arms of the end of the eighteenth century that we render here the last honors.

"This hero, whose exploits have given such brilliant luster to the dawn of the American Navy, is one of those who have most contributed in cementing these ties of friendship between our two nations, yet unbroken, after more than a century.

"In the name of the French Navy, I salute with respect, the memory of Admiral Paul Jones, and I hope that the ashes of this illustrious sailor may speedily accomplish their triumphal return to his grateful country which now reclaims them."

THE CEREMONIES AT CHERBOURG OF THE TRANSFER OF THE
REMAINS ON BOARD THE U. S. FLAGSHIP BROOKLYN

The following is an extract from the log of the *Brooklyn*, of July 8, 1905, which, in its technical phraseology, graphically describes this memorable historical event:

"At 12:30 the Commander-in-chief and his personal staff, the Commanding Officer, and all officers, except those on actual duty, left the ship in special full dress uniform to attend the ceremonies in connection with the transfer from the shore to this vessel of the remains of Vice-Admiral John Paul Jones, which were found and turned over to the United States Government through the efforts of General Horace Porter, late American Ambassador to France. There was also landed for the same purpose one company of marines and one company of seamen under arms. At 1:20 the remains were placed on board the French torpedo-boat *Zouave*, which vessel, escorted by a flotilla of pulling boats on either quarter, steamed slowly out to the *Brooklyn*.

"The escort on the starboard quarter consisted of the Commander-in-Chief in his barge, the commanding officers of all the vessels of the squadron in their gigs, and the officers of the squadron in cutters. The latter boats also contained delegations of French Army officers, the Mayor of Cherbourg, and civil officials.

"The escort on the port quarter consisted of Vice-Admiral Besson, the Préfet Maritime, and his staff in his barge, Rear-Admiral Leygue, commanding the French squadron in port in his barge, the commanding officers of the French squadron in their gigs, and the officers of the French squadron in cutters.

"Beginning with the departure from shore, the French flagship *Fouquier* fired a salute of fifteen guns, and one minute after the last of these, this vessel fired fifteen minute guns. The colors of both squadrons were half-masted with the first gun. On approaching this vessel, the *Zouave* steamed alongside and the boats forming the escort discharged their passengers at the gangway, where they were received with side honors. The casket was hoisted on board and placed upon the quarter-deck hatch. Chaplain G. L. Bayard read prayers from the funeral service, after which the casket was lowered to the gun-deck and placed upon the catafalque which had been prepared for it. The jetties were profusely decorated with French and American flags, and many were displayed in the city. The *Zouave* carried the American flag at her masthead and the French flag at her staff. By direction of the Commander-in-chief, the following paragraph is inserted in the log:

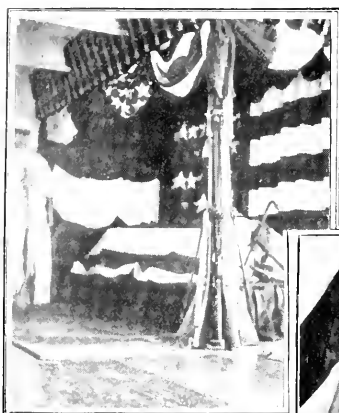
"'Mr. Loomis, Special Ambassador, in his remarks at the time of the formal transfer of the remains in Paris, to Rear-Admiral Sigsbee, referred to John Paul Jones as a Vice-Admiral and this fact determined the number of minute guns to be fired at the time the remains were taken on board the *Brooklyn*. At the request of Vice-Admiral Besson, no personal salutes were fired on the departure of the visiting flag officers.'"

MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR SEA

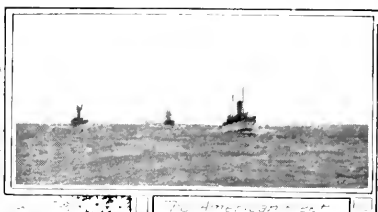
The *Brooklyn*, followed by the other ships of the American squadron, slowly steamed out to sea, firing a national salute upon leaving the shores of France. While passing out of the roadstead of Cherbourg the American sailors gave a parting cheer to the French Squadron, which was heartily returned by the French sailors.

THE RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES

On the return voyage nothing of special interest occurred.



The casket and funeral day on the Brooklyn.



The American fleet at sea.



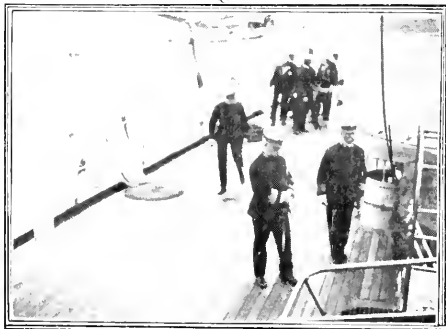
Floral tributes in casket.



Admiral Bessan visiting Admiral Sigsbee.



Admiral Sigsbee's remains on the Brooklyn.



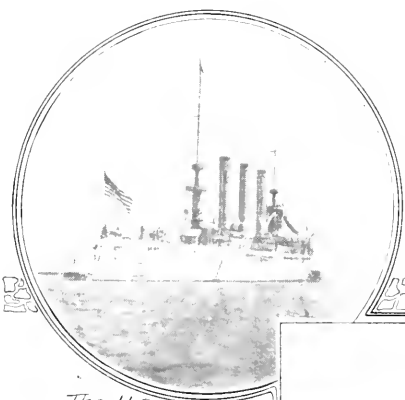
Quarter-deck of the Brooklyn after inspection.



Admiral Sigsbee and his Captains.



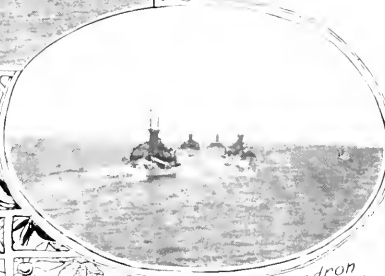
The Oregon, Tacoma, Chattanooga.



*The U.S.
Flagship
Brooklyn.*



*The French
Man-of-war
Jurien de la
Gravière.*



*Admiral Evans's squadron
escorting Admiral Sigsbee's
Fleet off Cape Henry.*

FRENCH AND AMERICAN MEN-OF-WAR THAT TOOK PART IN THE CEREMONIES

On Friday morning, July 21, when about one hundred and fifty miles off New York, the Paul Jones squadron under Admiral Sigsbee sighted the battle-ship *Maine*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic fleet, which had been on the lookout with the battle-ships *Missouri*, *Kentucky*, and *Kearsarge*, which were stationed in a line extending about forty miles eastward. After firing a salute of fifteen guns in honor of the remains of Vice-Admiral Jones, which was returned by the *Brooklyn*, the *Maine* took the lead, followed by the other battle-ships of the squadron as an escort of honor.

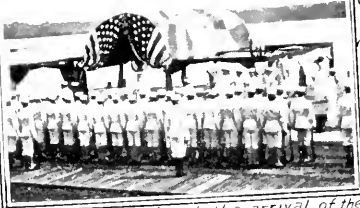
About 4 p. m. the second division of battle-ships, commanded by Rear-Admiral Davis, consisting of the *Alabama*, the *Illinois*, and the *Massachusetts*, joined the fleet, with the *Iowa*, which came up later, forming a grand procession of twelve war ships, carrying over six thousand men and presenting an imposing sight with the flagship *Brooklyn* in the center of the column.

On the morning of Saturday, July 22, upon arrival inside the Capes of Virginia, Admiral Evans's squadron left the formation and took up position off Cape Henry, allowing the other vessels and the *Brooklyn* to pass slowly, during which ceremony fifteen minute guns were fired simultaneously from the battle-ships of the first division, each ship having her flag at half-mast, and the *Brooklyn* playing the national anthem. After this solemn ceremony, Admiral Sigsbee's squadron, escorted by the second division of battle-ships, proceeded, while Admiral Evans's ships returned to Hampton Roads, Va. The two squadrons anchored for the night off Thomas Point and arrived at 9 a. m. the following morning in view of Annapolis, where the French man-of-war *Jurien de la Gravière*, which had come to take part in the exercises, was sighted.

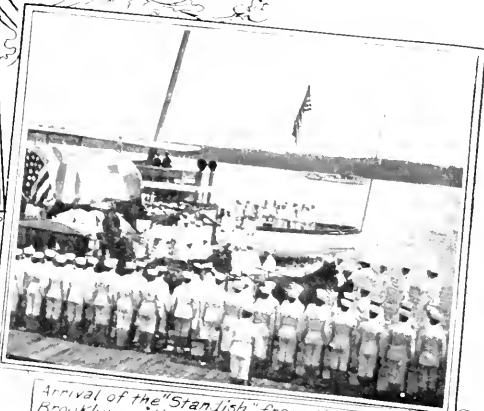
THE CEREMONIES AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY

On Monday morning, July 24, the body of America's greatest naval hero was transferred from the *Brooklyn* to the Naval Academy on the naval tug *Standish* amid the booming of guns fired in his honor by the American and French men-of-war, and placed in the temporary vault that had been erected for this purpose.

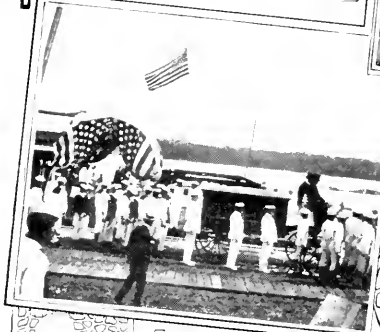
The ceremonies at the Naval Academy were purely of a naval character, neither President Roosevelt nor Governor Warfield of Maryland being present. They took place at 10 a. m. when the remains were landed from the *Standish* on a beautifully decorated float in the basin facing the Severn River. Everything was done with the same precision and clocklike regularity that had characterized the whole expedition from beginning to end, and nothing happened to mar the solemnity of the occasion. After a heavy rain which lasted until the early morning hours the sun shone brightly, when the naval hero's remains reached the American shore. They were met at the float by Admiral Sands.



Awaiting the arrival of the remains of John Paul Jones at the Naval Academy float.



Arrival of the "Stanlish" from the Brooklyn with the remains of John Paul Jones.



Funeral Hearse and Pall-bearers.



Escort of French visitors from the "Jurien de la Gravière"



Hollow square formed by officers, midshipmen and sailors in front of the temporary vault during the ceremonies.



Line of officers in front of the Memorial Chapel, saluting the remains of John Paul Jones.

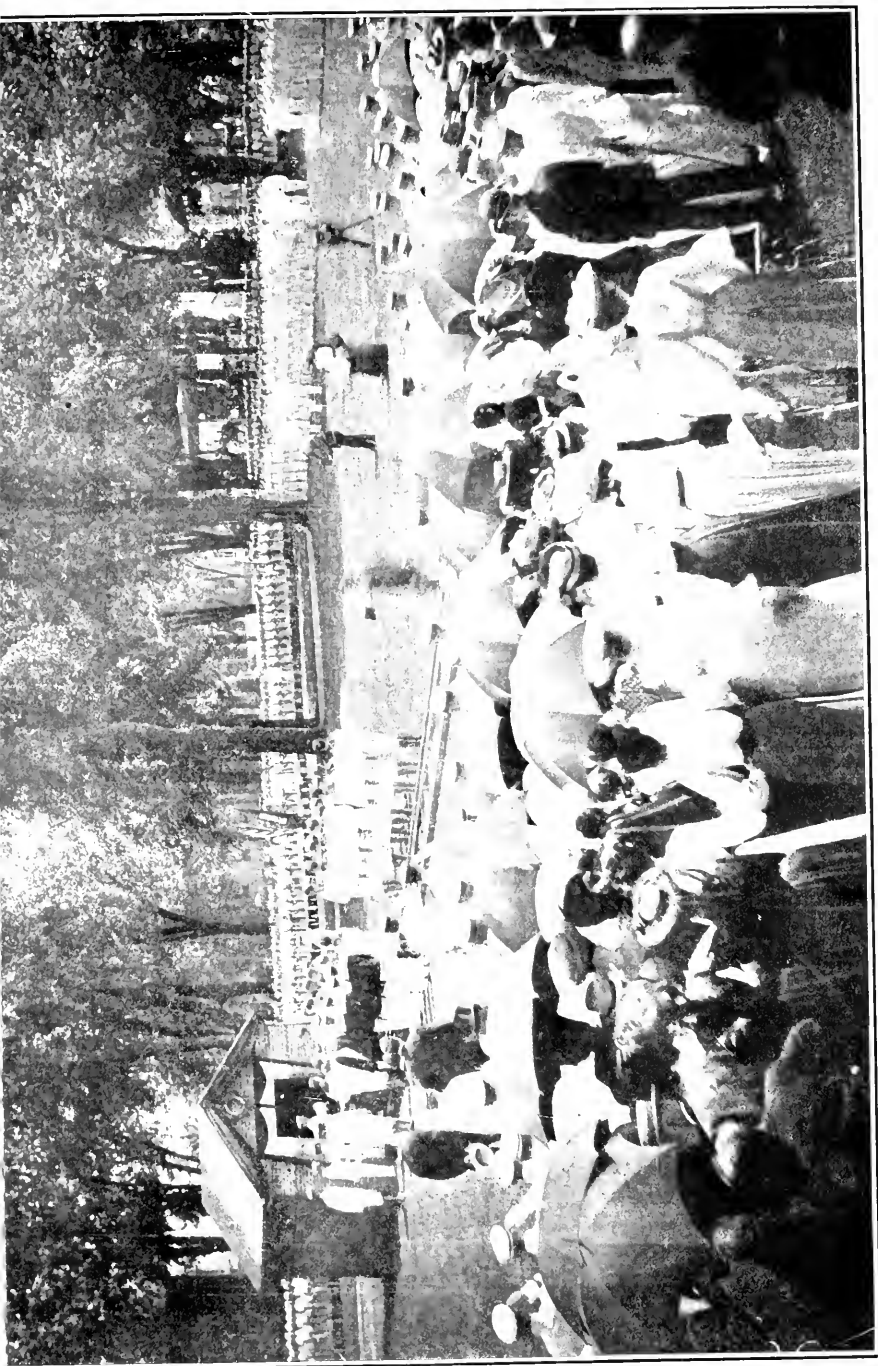
Superintendent of the Naval Academy, Chaplain Clark and the commanding officers of the American men-of-war of the squadron who acted as pall-bearers with Captain Gervais of the *Jurien de la Gravière*, who had sent a detachment of sailors from his ship to act as an escort of honor with the sailors and marines of the American ships and the midshipmen of the fourth class of the Naval Academy.

After the leaden coffin had been placed in a hearse, the cortege proceeded slowly, accompanied by the strains of a funeral dirge played by the Naval Academy band, to the front of the temporary vault, near the new Memorial Chapel, where Chaplain Clark read the burial service and offered the following prayer:

"God of our fathers, we praise Thee for the life and memory of him whose mortal remains are now to find resting place under the flag he so loved, in the nation he did so much to create. We thank Thee that Thou didst show in him qualities of manhood that not only create, but preserve and perpetuate nations. As all that is earthly of him is committed to the reverent care and devotion of the land whose debt to him is beyond all price, may the sublime lessons of his courage and patience and resource and hopefulness and consecration be charged anew with moral power to more deeply fire and impress every American heart.

"Grant that the nation so rich in the heritage of great names may more and more guide its life by standards of highest honor and righteousness. Free us from every motive that can pervert our deeds, that can hurt our influence among the nations of the earth. Make us equal to our high trust, reverent in our use of freedom, just in the exercise of power, tender and pitiful toward ignorance and weakness, and may we walk lovingly and humbly in Thy sight, in all these ways endeavoring to show the depth of our gratitude for the men who, by the greatness of Thy call to them and in the execution of the work allotted to them, made us a sovereign people, made possible the greatness and the happiness that crown our national life. Hear us, our Heavenly Father, in this our prayer, for Christ's sake."

When the prayer had been concluded the French and American sailors who acted as body-bearers, carried the casket into the vault while the Naval Academy band played Chopin's Funeral March.



THE CEREMONIES IN HONOR OF JOHN PAUL JONES AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY, JULY 24, 1905

The pall-bearers then stepped back and saluted the dead hero, a squad of marines fired a volley over the vault and a bugler sounded taps, the strains of this exquisite tune dying out slowly, listened to by a large crowd of reverent spectators who witnessed the ceremony in dead silence. It was a most solemn and impressive spectacle, forming a fitting finale to the ceremonies that had taken place in France in honor of the famous sea-captain.

Thus ended this beautiful ceremony which now goes down to history as one of the most impressive demonstrations of international honors ever paid to a naval hero.

The final ceremonies, which will be of a national character, will take place at Annapolis on April 24, 1906, this date having been selected as being the anniversary of the capture of the English man-of-war *Drake* by the *U. S. S. Ranger* in command of John Paul Jones. It is expected that these ceremonies will form the greatest military and naval pageant ever witnessed in the United States, and will be celebrated jointly by the United States and France in the presence of the representative squadrons of both countries.

How General Horace Porter Recovered the Body of Paul Jones



TO SEEK for the body of Paul Jones in the immense city of Paris, seemingly at the outset was a wild undertaking. That General Porter was occupied, at his own personal expense, six years with the quest is evidence of the difficulties he encountered; but careful and discriminating at all times, he conducted the search in a manner so strictly scientific that finally he achieved success, and when the body was found its identification was simple, plain, and convincing. As General Porter's own statement of his patriotic service is readily accessible* the present article will attempt but little more than a summary.

The first step in the search, which began in June, 1899, was to go through all writings relating to Paul Jones. This furnished three important data: first, a transcript of the burial certificate found in the Bibliothèque Nationale (the original in an annex of the Hôtel de Ville had been destroyed in 1871) stating that Jones "was buried in the cemetery for foreign Protestants;" second, a letter of Colonel Samuel Blackden, an American in Paris at the time of Jones' death, written to Mrs. Jenny Taylor (Jones' elder sister) informing her that "His body was put into a leaden coffin . . . that, in case the United States, which he had so essentially served, and with so much honor, should claim his remains, they might be more easily removed;" and third, a letter found in the French National Archives of 1792, stating that "M. Simonneau has furnished the cost of inter-

*See *The Century Magazine*, October, 1905.



HOUSE IN PARIS IN WHICH JOHN PAUL JONES DIED. THE APARTMENT HE OCCUPIED IS ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE BUILDING AT THE LEFT, NO. 42, RUE DE TOURNON (NOW NO. 19)

ment of Admiral Paul Jones, of which the bill amounts to four hundred and sixty-two francs."

From the first, which speaks of the place of burial, after a long and painstaking examination of cemetery records, city maps, and various public documents, the conclusion was reached that Jones must have been interred in the old abandoned cemetery of Saint Louis, located in the squalid northeastern section of modern Paris at the corner of Rue Grange-aux-Belles and Rue des Écluses Saint Martin. The existence of a cemetery once occupying this site had been quite forgotten; some years after Jones' death when it had ceased to serve as a burying ground it was used as a garden,

later it became a dumping ground for all kinds of disagreeable refuse; at the present time it is partially covered with a laundry and several inferior buildings.

The general site of the burial place of Jones having been definitely determined, in February, 1905, General Porter began a careful examination of the small cemetery. Under the direction of M. Paul Weiss, Inspector of the Quarries of the Seine and an experienced mining engineer, five shafts were sunk, galleries were led from them in all directions, and the intervening spaces were probed by long iron tools constructed for the purpose. Because of the information contained in Colonel Blackden's letter only leaden coffins were considered. Five were found; the first, second and fourth had inscriptions which showed at once they did not contain the body sought; the fifth disclosed a man over six feet tall, and, as the famous commodore was only five feet seven inches, could be quickly passed by. The third, discovered on March 31, contained the body of John Paul Jones.

The last mentioned coffin in its solidity and its finished workmanship was considerably superior to the other four, which is consistent with the statement previously cited that M. Simonneau had paid four hundred and sixty-two francs for the funeral expenses—at that time a hospital patient could be buried for eighty-nine francs. The body had been packed in hay and straw, and, as the coffin had been filled with alcohol, was extremely well preserved; this, further, is in agreement with the suggestion conveyed in Colonel Blackden's letter, "that, in case the United States, which he [Jones] had so essentially served, and with so much honor, should claim his remains they might be more easily removed."

The excellent preservation of the body by the alcohol, with the flesh intact, and the abundant description that has come down to us of the personal appearance of Paul Jones made the identification so plain and positive as to leave no room for doubt. The most important evidence may be grouped under five heads:

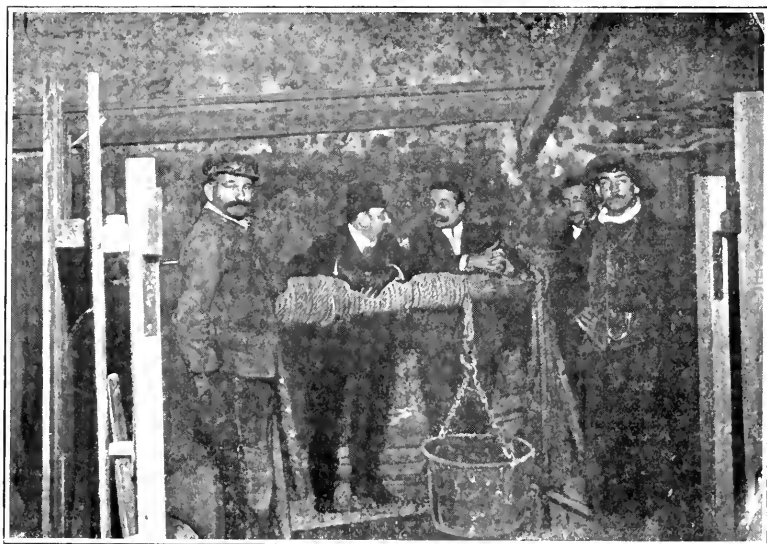
1. Striking resemblance of features to the medal by Dupré voted by Congress in 1787, and executed under the personal supervision of Paul Jones himself in Paris.

2. Agreement of measurements with those of the bust of Jones by Houdon, a contemporary and admirer, there being no variance greater than 7-100 of an inch.

3. Length of body, color of the hair, peculiar formation of the ear, and condition of teeth corresponding exactly with the personal description of Jones furnished by contemporaries.

4. The cap in which the hair was done up, marked with an initial "J," with the loop well rounded, or if turned upside down, "P."

5. The proof furnished by the autopsy (one hundred and thirteen years after death) that the subject had suffered from pneumonia, interstitial nephritis, commonly called Bright's disease, and other physical ailments that Jones was known to have had.



TOP OF ONE OF THE SHAFTS OF THE WORK OF EXCAVATION IN FINDING THE BODY OF JOHN PAUL JONES

The genuineness of the identification was attested in the report sent to our government by the American Embassy and Consulate, as well as by the leading officials of the Municipality of Paris and distinguished savants, among whom were M.M. Justin de Selves (Prefect of the Seine), Louis Lepine (Prefect of Police), Dr. Capitan (Professor of the School of Anthropology, late President of the Society of Anthropology of Paris), Dr. Papillault (Assistant Director of the Laboratory of Anthropology

of the École des Hautes Études, Professor in the School of Anthropology), Dr. Hervé, Dr. Faval, and Professor Cornil.

It was the eminent Dr. Capitan and Papillault who verified the identification of the body by the autopsy. They made a detailed report, the substance of which is given in *Le Temps*, July 19, 1905:

"We know that the celebrated Sailor had manifested some very grave pulmonary symptoms toward the close of his life, and that they were localized in the left lung. Further, that sometime before his death, he had had dropsy of the lower extremities, descending to the feet and ascending to the abdomen, indicating also a renal affection. The autopsy of the cadaver showed the organs impregnated with an alcoholic liquid, contracted, brownish, but so well preserved that Professor Cornil was able to make histological sections, identical with those of the viscera obtained in an autopsy of our own times. The microscopic examination showed with the greatest exactness, that the liver was normal, that there existed in the left lung especially foci of chronic broncho-pneumonia, and in the kidneys multiple lesions of the glomeruli, indicating an advanced interstitial nephritis. These histological lesions accord thus perfectly, we see, with the clinical signs presented toward the end of his life by Jones. It is remarkable that this is the first time that the identification of a cadaver has been realized, by means of these diverse methods, a century after the death of the subject."

Naval School
Founded October 10th, 1845,
JAMES K. POLK,
President of the U. States,
GEO. BANCROFT,
Secretary of the Navy.

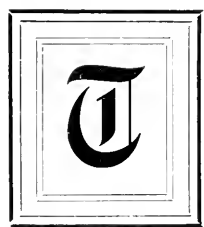
Copyrighted

MARBLE SLAB LAID AT THE FOUNDATION OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY IN 1845



The United States Naval Academy

THE FINAL RESTING PLACE OF JOHN PAUL JONES



THE most notable event in the history of the United States Naval Academy will be the ceremonies in honor of John Paul Jones, the first of our naval heroes to be buried within its walls; and it is a happy coincidence that the recovery of his body in Paris should have occurred at a time when the new Naval Academy was nearing completion.

Several other resting places for the reception of the body of Paul Jones had been suggested, but none could have been more appropriate than the Memorial Chapel of the Naval Academy, which is destined to be the Westminster Abbey of the American Navy and should contain the remains or commemorative tablets of Barry and Decatur, Lawrence and Perry, Preble and Biddle, Farragut, Porter, Sampson and other famous naval Commanders.

The original naval school was founded in 1845 by the historian, George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Polk. Previous to its establishment the midshipmen were taught at various naval stations and on board ship. Persistent efforts were made from time to time to secure the establishment of a school which should be to the Navy what West Point was, and had long been, to the Army; but it was not until 1845 that these efforts were crowned with success and a naval school finally established at Annapolis under the direction of Commander Franklin Buchanan, its first superintendent.

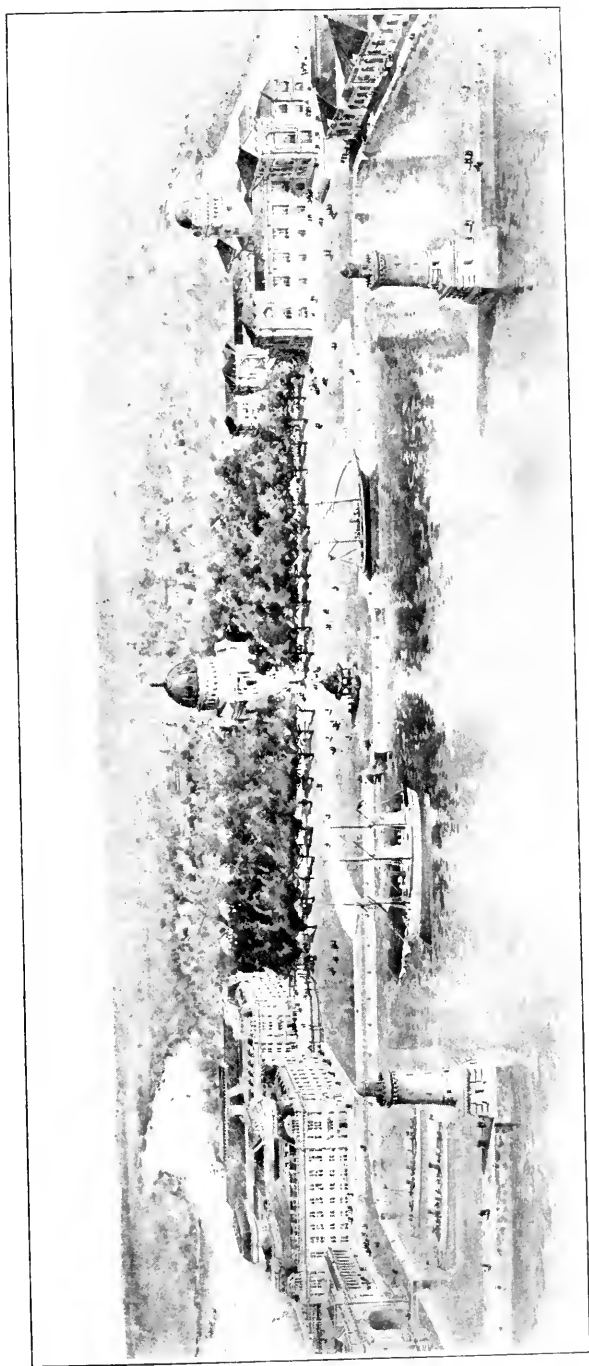
The wisdom of locating the school at Annapolis has been amply demonstrated by subsequent events. Nowhere in the United States could have been found a site more appropriate for this purpose.

The mild climate, suitable for outdoor drills all the year round, the quietude and dignity of the old colonial town, with the opportunities for intercourse with its refined and cultured society, all aid in forming from the embryonic midshipman a courteous gentleman and a healthy, polished, efficient naval officer.

The original grounds of the Naval Academy were those of the military reservation of Fort Severn, which had been turned over to the Navy Department, and which consisted of about ten acres. This old fort, a relic of the War of 1812, will be the only building of the original naval school that will survive the changes which have transformed it into the largest and best school of its kind in the world.

The rebuilding of the Naval Academy had its origin in a report of the Board of Visitors of 1895, of which Colonel R. M. Thompson, a former graduate of the Naval Academy, was the moving spirit; it is to him that the rebuilding of the Naval Academy is due to a great extent. A board, of which Commodore Matthews was president, appointed July 5, 1905, by Secretary Herbert to examine and report upon the needs of the institution, reported that the buildings were unsafe and the arrangements unsanitary.

No definite action was taken until 1898, when Congress made an appropriation to carry out the scheme of rebuilding the Naval Academy, according to plans prepared at the request of the Sec-

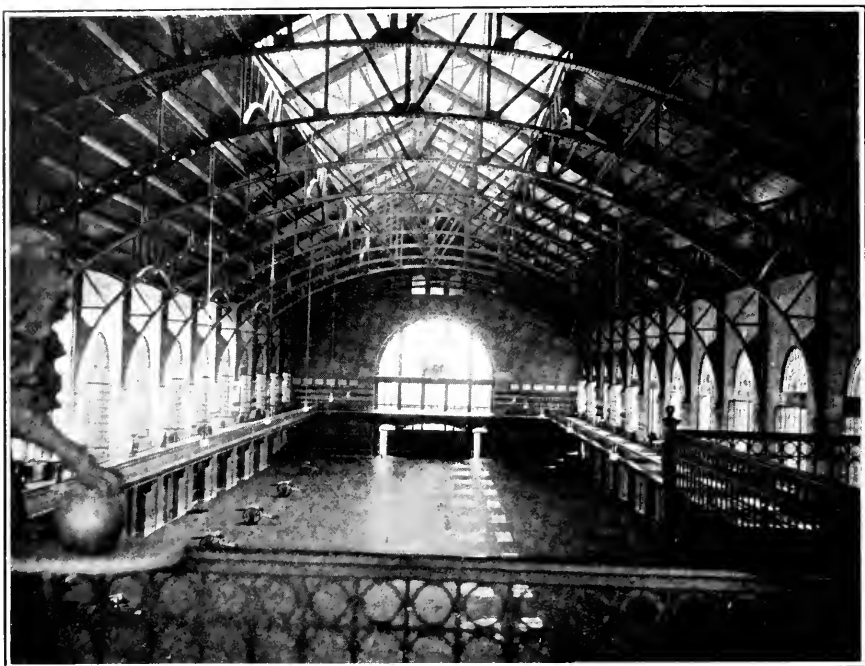


Academic Group

Memorial Chapel

Bancroft Hall

VIEW OF THE U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY FROM THE SEVERN RIVER



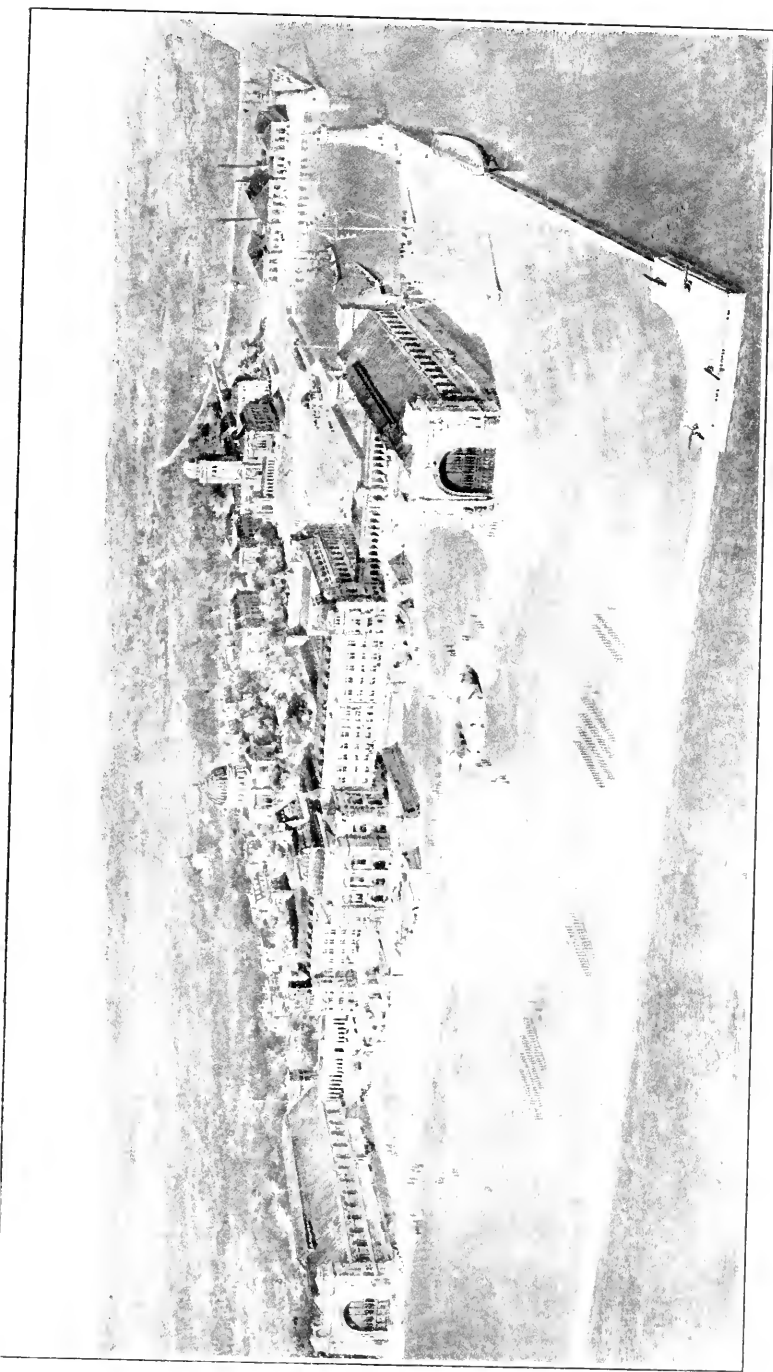
INTERIOR OF THE NEW ARMORY OF THE U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

retary of the Navy, by Mr. Ernest Flagg, the well-known architect. This work was finally commenced March 28, 1899, and Congress has since liberally voted various appropriations amounting to \$10,000,000 to be expended in making the Naval Academy a model institution.

THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY*

The principal buildings are arranged in three groups in such a way as to preserve intact the trees and the lawns of the old "yard" or campus. The visitor passing through the main entrance of the Naval Academy grounds, faces northeast. On his right hand stands the Chapel, flanked by the superintendent's residence and the Administration Building. Further down and facing

*Based upon an article by Mr. Ernest Flagg, architect.



Armory

Midshipmen's Quarters (Bancroft Hall)

Fort Severn

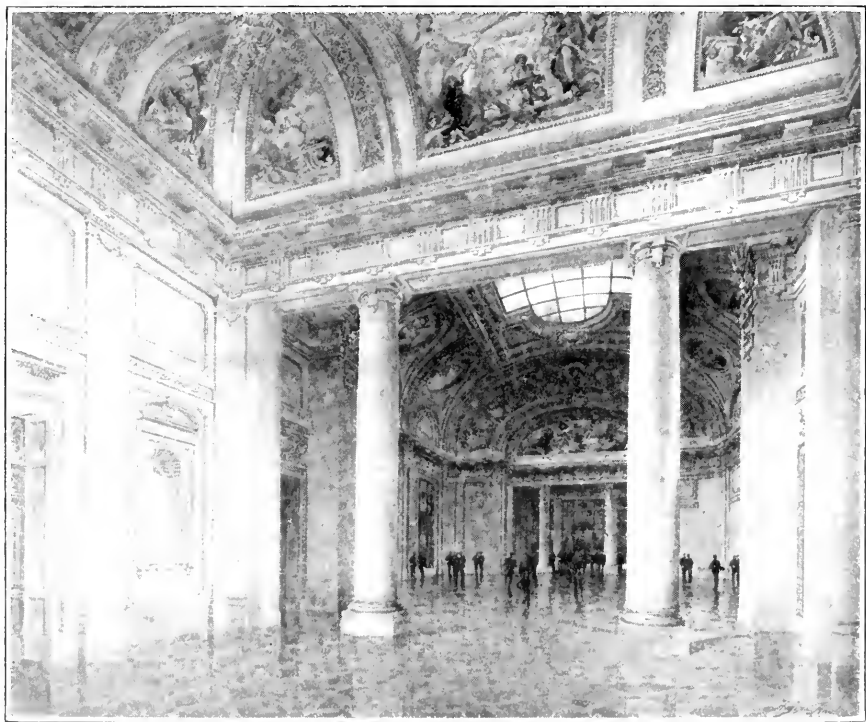
Seamanship Building

VIEW OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY FROM CHESAPEAKE BAY

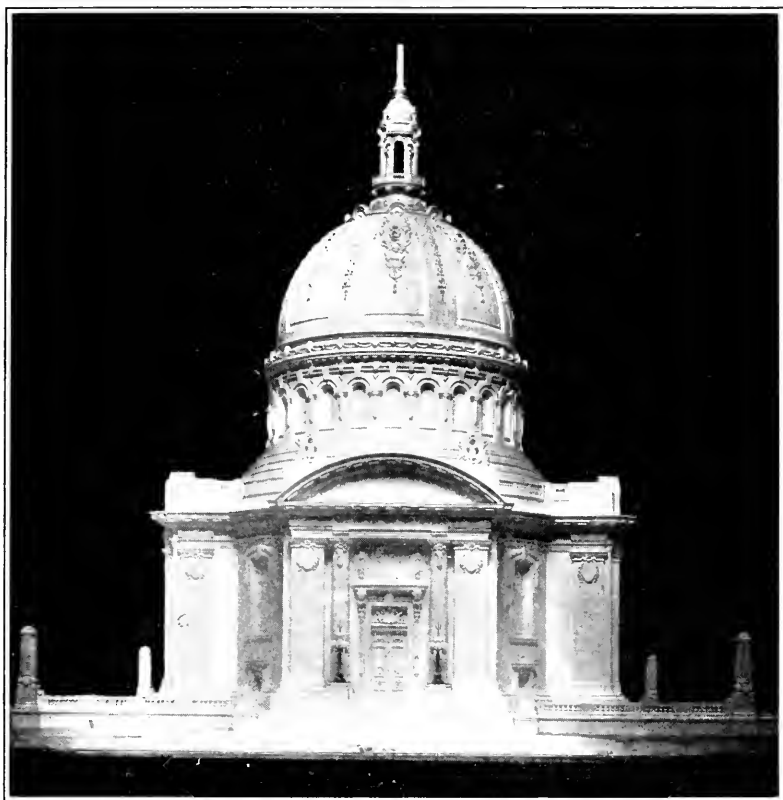
Chesapeake Bay stands a group of three of the largest buildings of the Naval Academy; in the center, the midshipmen's quarters or Bancroft Hall, flanked on one side by the Armory, and on the other by the Boathouse or Seamanship Building, both connected with the main building by a covered colonnade.

On the left hand is another group of three buildings, the Library, Academic Building and Physics and Chemistry Building. Beyond this group stands the Marine Engineering and Naval Construction Building, with its annex containing the foundries. Besides these principal groups there is a long row of officers' houses standing back of the Chapel close to the wall separating the Academy from the city of Annapolis.

The Officers' Mess or Club Building stands in advance of these houses, in line with the Chapel group, while the Power-house



MEMORIAL HALL (BANCROFT HALL), NAVAL ACADEMY



THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY

group occupies the pier at the northwest end of the basin. It contains the Power-house, General Storage Building and the Shops Building.

Outside the limits of the Naval Academy proper, and on land owned by the Government, are the Hospital, which overlooks the Severn River, and the Marine Barracks.

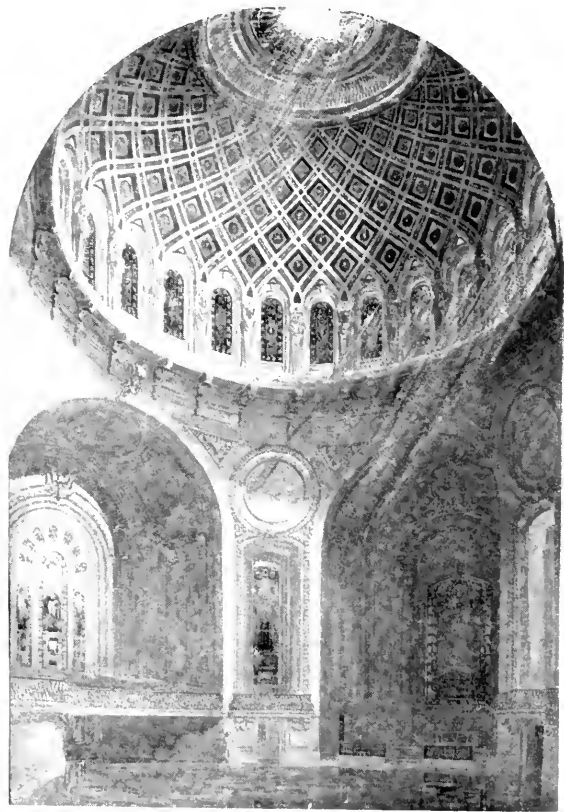
MIDSHIPMEN'S QUARTERS OR BANCROFT HALL

The principal entrance to the Midshipmen's Quarters from the "Yard" is through a court of honor, resembling the famous "Horseshoe Court" of the château of Fontainebleau called also

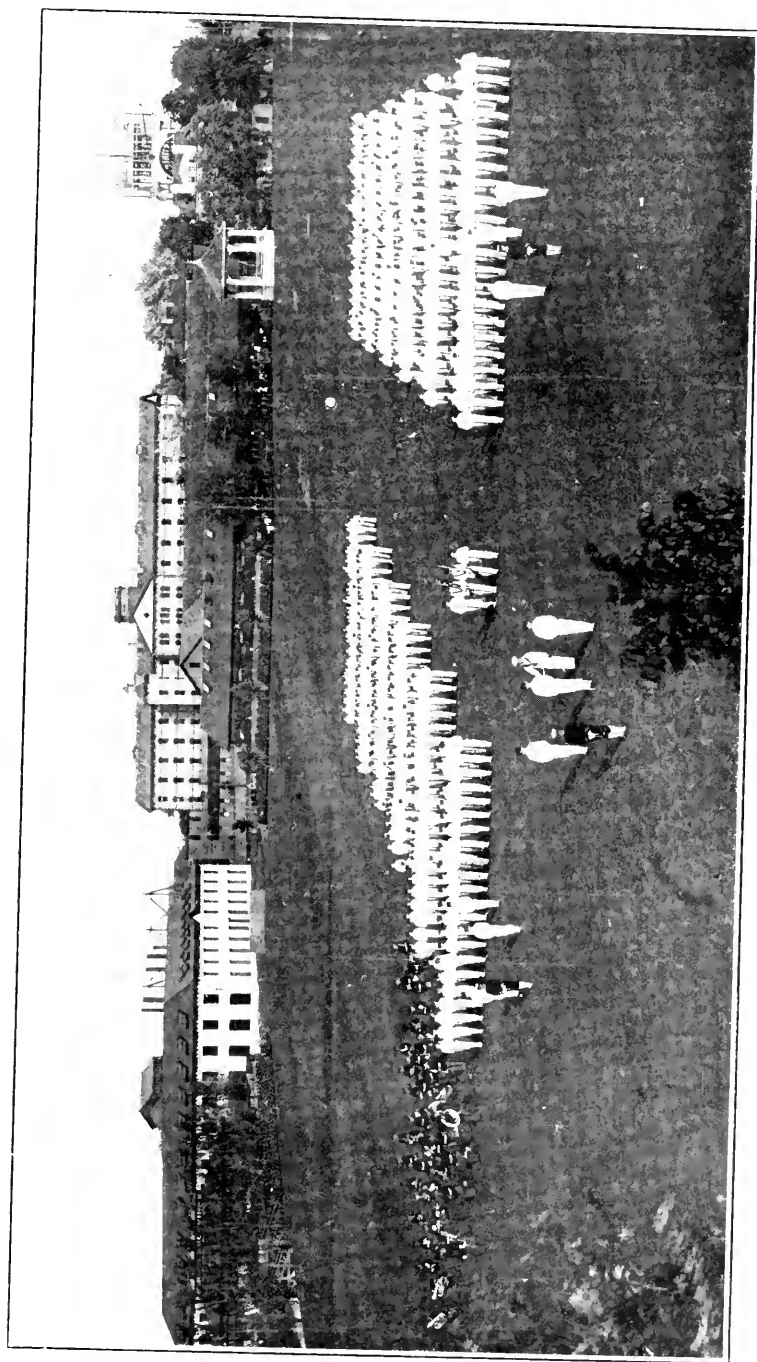
the "*Cour des Adieux*" of Napoleon I, in which he bade farewell to his old guard after his abdication in 1814.

Ascending the curved driveways one reaches the grand stairway leading to the beautiful Memorial Hall in which the body of John Paul Jones will be placed until the crypt of the chapel is completed. This building with its connecting colonnades measures eleven hundred feet by eight hundred feet, and is six stories in height. Its wings contain the study and sleeping rooms of the midshipmen.

In the main building, on the level with the parade ground, are located the kitchen, bakery, laundry, commissary and general



INTERIOR OF THE NEW NAVAL ACADEMY CHAPEL SHOWING THE MEMORIAL WINDOWS



MASS FORMATION OF THE BRIGADE OF MIDSHPHUMEN ON THE PARADE GROUND

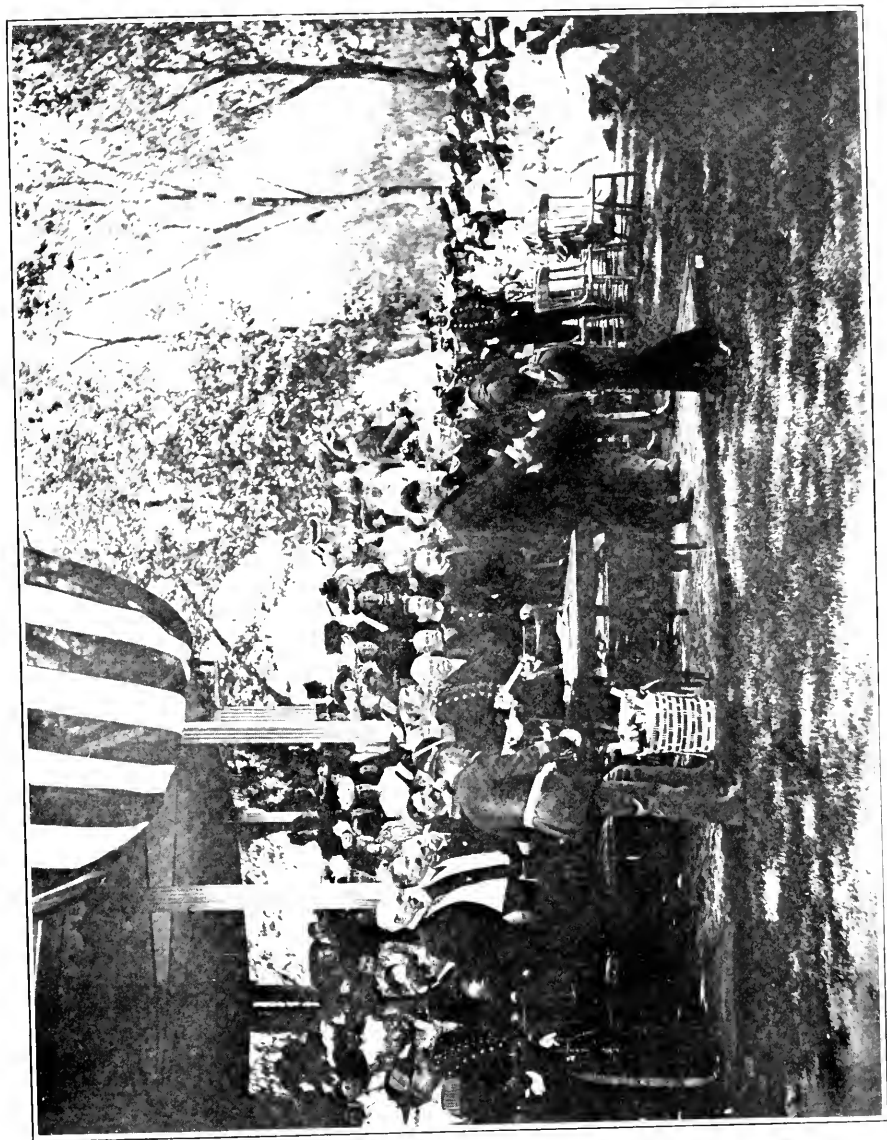
stores, while within the ample terrace is the large mess hall seventy-five by three hundred and fifty feet, which affords ample accommodations for a thousand midshipmen. Surrounding this building and leading from the court of honor are broad terraces fifty feet in width.

The parade ground, which lies to the southeast, faces Chesapeake Bay. It has a frontage of about two thousand feet, covering thirty acres, and will be used for military drills and athletic events.

THE CHAPEL

Dominating the entire group of the new buildings rises the Memorial Chapel, the cornerstone of which was laid on June 3, 1904, by Admiral Dewey. It is located near the center of the grounds, and its dome towering two hundred and ten feet above sea level can be seen from a great distance down Chesapeake Bay. The general plan is that of a Greek cross with a large circle inscribed and a rotunda about one hundred and twelve feet high, which forms the Chapel proper. The main floor is a circle and has a diameter of eighty-three feet; on each side are transepts or wings, giving the interior a width of one hundred and sixteen feet eight inches on a line with the transepts, while the outside wall of the structure is one hundred and thirty feet. The transepts of the building are eighty-four feet high and, above them, the dome rises an additional one hundred and twenty-six feet. This dome is supported by a series of columns. One cupola of the dome forms the ceiling of the Chapel which is one hundred and ten feet above the main floor. A second cupola, above the first, supports a lantern forty-eight feet eight inches high, which is entered by a narrow staircase built in the walls of the lower part of the Chapel and through the first cupola. Near the top of the dome is a balcony from which an excellent view of Chesapeake Bay and surrounding country can be had. The main portal of the Chapel is ornamented with a superb pair of bronze doors, the gift of Col. Robert M. Thompson. The interior of the Chapel is adorned by some beautiful memorial windows and commemorative tablets of Naval heroes.

Below the floor is a vaulted crypt eighteen feet high, surround-



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DISTRIBUTING DIPLOMAS TO THE GRADUATING CLASS

ed by a circular wall in which are niches to serve as tombs for the bodies of eminent naval commanders.

The sarcophagus of John Paul Jones will here be placed in plain view upon a pedestal with battle-flags and captured colors around it. As Napoleon lies in state under the dome of the Invalides in Paris, as Grant reposes in the Riverside Monument on the banks of the Hudson, as Nelson rests in St. Paul's Cathedral in London, so Paul Jones will have his final resting place beneath the dome of the beautiful Memorial Chapel of the Naval Academy, which will be one of the most impressive monuments of America and an everlasting inspiration to the future generations of American naval officers.

When the government has expended the ten million dollars appropriated for the new naval school and the rebuilding scheme has been carried out, there will stand at the junction of the Severn River and Chesapeake Bay the finest and most completely equipped naval school of the world, the just pride and boast of the American nation.



THE NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SHIP SEVERN, FORMERLY THE CHESAPEAKE
UNDER FULL SAIL

Proposed Programme of the Commemoration Exercises in Honor of John Paul Jones, April 24, 1906

The exercises will be held at 2 P. M. April 24th, in the Armory of the Naval Academy, which is one of the largest and finest buildings of its kind in the world, and which can easily hold several thousand people.

In the centre of the Armory will be erected a platform for the orators of the occasion and the body of Paul Jones will be transferred from the temporary vault, previous to the ceremonies, and placed in front of the stand. The floor of the Armory will be divided into sections and lettered; the center section to be reserved for the most distinguished guests and the wing sections for other distinguished guests. Galleries to be occupied by all others. The sections will be lettered and tickets issued with letters corresponding to the sections to which guests are to go.

The Secretary of the Navy, Charles J. Bonaparte, will preside over the ceremonies, President Roosevelt, M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, General Horace Porter, and Governor Warfield of Maryland, will each deliver an oration.

The members of the Cabinet, Senators and Representatives in Congress, prominent Government officials and high officers of the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps will be present as well as the ~~governors~~ of several of the thirteen original States with their staffs and delegations from the various patriotic societies and organizations throughout the country. The officers and men of the visiting French fleet and of the American battleship and cruiser squadrons will take part in the ceremonies. The brigade of Midshipmen will attend in a body as well as the Naval Militia of Maryland. A striking feature of the ceremonies will be the singing of patriotic hymns by the Oratorio Society of Baltimore, composed of several hundred trained voices, George T. M. Gibson, president, and Joseph Pache, director. The

programme of the songs will be as follows: "The Star Spangled Banner," after President Roosevelt's address; "La Marseillaise," after M. Jusserand's speech; chorus by Händel, after Genl. Horace Porter's speech; "Maryland, My Maryland," after that of Governor Warfield, and "How Sleep the Brave," at the close of the exercises.

At the conclusion of the services in the Armory, the remains of John Paul Jones, escorted by an imposing military procession, will be carried by body bearers to Bancroft Hall to be deposited in a small alcove in the beautiful Memorial Hall until the completion of the crypt in the Memorial Chapel. When chapel and crypt are ready, the body will be removed to its permanent resting place without any formal ceremonies in a manner similar in all respects to the transfer of the body of General Grant from a temporary to a permanent tomb.



The Secretary of the Navy
requests the honor of your presence
at the ceremonies in commemoration of
John Paul Jones
at the Armory of the United States Naval Academy
Annapolis Maryland
on Tuesday April twenty fourth, 1906
at two o'clock, P.M.

An answer is requested

Fac-simile of Invitation to the ceremonies in commemoration of John Paul Jones.

Appendix

Some Documents Relating to the Presence of the French Troops in Maryland and at Annapolis during the War of the American Independence

Letter of the Marquis de La Fayette to George Washington

Head of Elk, April 8, 1781.

"On my arrival at Annapolis (March 1781) I found our preparations were far from promising a speedy departure. The difficulty of getting horses and wagons is immense. There are not boats sufficient to cross over the ferries. *The state was very desirous of keeping us as long as possible, as they were scared by the apparition of the 'Hope' of 20 guns, and the 'Monk' of 18 guns—which blockaded the harbor, and which appears from intercepted letters, were determined to oppose our movements.* In these circumstances I thought it better to continue my preparations for a journey by land, which, I am told, would have lasted ten days on account of ferries; and, in the meantime, I had two eighteen pounders put on board a small sloop, which appeared ridiculous to some, but proved to be of great service. On the morning of the 6th Commodore Nicholson went out with the sloop, and another vessel full of men. Whether the sound of the eighteen pounders, or a fear of being boarded, operated upon the enemy, I am not able to say; but, after some manœuvres, they retreated so far as to render it prudent for us to sail for this place."— *Marshall's Life of Washington*, V. 4.

Extract from the Annals of Annapolis

"On the 7th of September of the same year (1781) the 4th Maryland Rgt., Commanded by Major Alexander Roxburgh, marched from this City to join the Marquis de La Fayette. This regiment had its full complement, consisting of upwards of six hundred rank and file. When we consider the short hours in which the two regiments above mentioned were raised, *it affords additional testimony of the zeal and ability with which Maryland aided in prosecuting the war, and establishing our independence.* On the 12th of September, a fleet of transports arrived here, from the Head of the Elk, having on board the artillery, grenadiers and light troops of the allied army, on their route to James river. And on the 18th, about 4000 French troops, with a train of artillery marched into the City from the Northward, on their way to Virginia.

At this time were anchored off the mouth of our harbor, the "Romulus," the "Gentile," and several other frigates belonging to America's illustrious ally. This must have been a spirit-stirring scene to our little city—and made all hearts feel confident in the success of the common cause."—*Ridgely's Annals of Annapolis*, 1841, p. 197.

Extract from the Journal of Baron Von Closen, Aide-de-Camp of Gen. Rochambeau. Vol. II, 1780-82

Translation from the French.

On the 10th (of August, 1782,) I accompanied M. de Rochambeau (from Baltimore to Annapolis.) We crossed the ferry of the Patapsco, at 2 miles from Baltimore, and took dinner at *King's Tavern* which is about 15 miles distant from Baltimore; from there we departed after dinner and arrived in the evening at Annapolis.

The country which we crossed is quite well wooded. We passed several small fields that were well cultivated and many dwellings were seen on the route some of which are rather pretty. We stopped in Annapolis at the house of Mr. Lee, the Governor of the State of Maryland. The house which he occupies is well kept, but not very handsome. It overlooks the river that flows

nearby into the bay. Back of the house is a large garden but it is not very well kept, since each Governor knows that he can only enjoy it for three years, that being the period during which he is honored with this position. The City is rather pretty. The General Assembly of the State of Maryland holds its sessions there twice a year. Two public buildings are of great beauty, namely: the State House and a large Church (St. Anne's.) The State House is very large and has three stories, very well arranged. It contains three immense halls, one for the Senators, the other for the delegates and the third for the Archives (the Library). Some very fine paintings are to be seen there, among others those of the former *Lords Baltimore*, first owners of this State, who later, under George II, only retained the title of Governor. The outlook from the platform around the tower is superb. The view extends six leagues down the bay and four leagues up towards Baltimore. Several charming dwellings are on both shores of the bay which is at this point four leagues wide.

The City is situated on a neck of land formed by the rivers *Patapsco* and *Romeco** which flow into the bay about a mile away.

N. B.—M. de la Fayette had placed his army in front of the City between these two creeks, when he was obliged to remain there some time to await the result of the project of disembarking the troops of M. le Marquis de Vioménil, which the fleet of M. Destouches was to bring there from Newport in March 1781.

Two English men-of-war kept him blockaded in that position until he decided to march overland to Virginia.

Annapolis was very commercial before the war, but, for some years all the commerce has gone to Baltimore. However the richest men of the State have preferred Annapolis, which brings there a charming society, with very beautiful women, well bred, well dressed and fond of gayety. Therefore the General invited them to a ball which the aides of the Quartermaster general were to give the following Thursday. First among the beauties of Annapolis was Mrs. Loyd [Lloyd], who was the most beautiful woman that I have seen on this Continent; she was born in London; her husband, a rich gentleman

**Inadvertently the Severn river and Spa Creek are apparently confused with the Patapsco and the Romeco, by the author.*

of Maryland, having gone to England to finish his studies, fell in love with her, but could obtain her only on condition that he would spend two years with her in Paris. He consented to this and it is this stay in Paris which has given her so much grace and such charming French manners that suit her admirably. In her house every thing is "à la française," and she dresses with a taste and elegance that have enchanted us; with it all she speaks French and Italian perfectly, in a word she is reputed the beauty of America.

The General made several visits; that to General Smallwood was very interesting, since he explained to us all the particulars of that unfortunate affair at Camden on August 16th, 1780, where Gen. Gates was defeated by Lord Cornwallis, and where Gen. de Kalb had so greatly distinguished himself at the head of the continental troops which he commanded. After the death of de Kalb the command devolved on Gen. Smallwood; he tried to re-assemble most of the fugitives, joined them to the rest of the continental troops and took a position behind a creek, where he stopped the progress of Tarleton's cavalry who were hotly pursuing the routed army.

Several members of the Assembly, the Governor at the head, presented a very well written address to the General. It was very flattering to the army as well as to M. de Rochambeau in particular.

On the 12th we returned by the same route to Baltimore.

Address of the Governor and Council of the State of Maryland, Annapolis, August 11, 1782

To his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, Commander-in-Chief of the auxiliary troops of His Most Catholic Majesty in the United States.

Sir:—

It is with a singular pleasure that the members of the Council of the State of Maryland, take advantage of this occasion of your arrival in this City to present to your Excellency all the marks of esteem and respect.

Please accept, Sir, our warmest thanks for the distinguished

part that you took in the reduction of Yorktown. The success obtained by the allied army is principally due to the wisdom of your counsels, to the vigor of your conduct, to the bravery of the troops under your command and to the prudent and wise manoeuvres of the Comte de Grasse.

We are happy to be able to assure you that the people of this State are profoundly interested in all the events that may increase the happiness of your illustrious sovereign or of his Kingdom; that they bear with the most lively demonstration of joy the news of the birth of a Dauphin. May the young prince, heir to the domain of his royal father, imitate his Virtues.

May the union formed on the most generous equality and cemented by the blood of the two nations last eternally! This is our most ardent wish.

The events of the war have greatly strengthened our affections and we do not doubt, that the time honored vigor of France, with her numerous resources, will soon humiliate the pride of our common enemy.

The prompt protection that your Excellency gave to the commerce of Maryland requires the acknowledgement of our gratitude.

The decorum and excellent discipline observed by your troops during *their march through this State* have given entire satisfaction to our citizens.

Our duty and our inclination will always cause us to do every thing in our power, to gratify their every wish; and we beg your Excellency to communicate to the General and the officers of your army the high *appreciation* that we have of their merit and the respect that we feel for their persons and character.

From Ridgeley's Annals of Annapolis, p. 204

1783. On the 4th of January, 1783, his Excellency General Count Rochambeau, with his suite, arrived in this City and the next morning embarked on board his most Christian Majesty's frigate "L'Émeraude" for France.

1784. On Monday, the 29th of November, 1784, General Washington arrived at Annapolis, accompanied by the Marquis de la

Fayette. On the day following the General Assembly of this State, being then in session, to manifest their gratitude and attachment to those distinguished men, directed an elegant ball to be provided for their entertainment. Mr. Green says, "the evening was crowned with the utmost joy and festivity, the whole company being made happy by the presence of two most amiable and all-accomplished men, to whom America is so deeply indebted for her preservation from tyranny and oppression."

The Following Addresses were Presented by the
Executive and Legislative Bodies, respectively,
to the Marquis, during his Visit at
Annapolis, with his Answer

Annapolis, November 30, 1784.

In Council.

Sir:—We, the Governor and council of Maryland, beg leave with the most entire respect and heart-felt satisfaction, to embrace this first opportunity of your presence in the metropolis of this State, since the establishment of our peace, to offer you our warmest congratulations, and to express our high and grateful sense of the illustrious share which you bore in the accomplishment of this happy event.

The early and decided part which you took in the cause of American liberty and glory, your generous services for us in the court of your august monarch, our great and good ally, and your wise and magnanimous conduct in the field upon many of the most arduous occasions of the war, have endeared your name to America, and enrolled it high in the list of patriots and heroes, the supporters of her liberty, and founders of her empire.

May, Sir, your future days be as great and honorable as the past, and may heaven take under its peculiar care and protection, a life so eminently distinguished for its attachment and devotion to the rights and liberties of mankind. With every sentiment of regard and respect, we have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

William Paca.

The Honourable, the Marquis de la Fayette.

To his Excellency the Governor and the Honourable Council of the State of Maryland.

Sir:—In the polite attention of your Excellency and Council, I find myself equally obliged to your attachment, and honoured by your approbation.

To have been early adopted among the sons of freedom, *to have seen French and American Standards united in the cause of mankind*, to have so peculiarly shared in the confidence and friendship of the United States, are ideas the more pleasing to me, as I am assured, when I reflect upon the difficulties this country overcame, that she will attend to the means of splendor and happiness, which now, thank God, are at her disposal.

I beg, Sir, your Excellency and Council will accept the warmest acknowledgments and sincerest wishes that an affectionate heart can most respectfully bestow.

La Fayette.

During the Sitting of the Maryland Legislature in November, 1784, the following Act was Passed:

An act to naturalize Major-General, the Marquis de la Fayette and his heirs male forever.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of Maryland, anxious to perpetuate a name dear to the State, and to recognize the Marquis de la Fayette for one of its citizens, who, at the age of nineteen, left his native country, and risked his life in the late Revolution; who, on his joining the American Army, after being appointed by Congress to the rank of Major-General, disinterestedly refused the usual rewards of command, and sought only to deserve, what he attained, the character of patriot and soldier; who, when appointed to conduct an incursion into Canada, called forth by his prudence and extraordinary discretion, the approbation of Congress, who, at the head of an Army in Virginia, baffled the manœuvres of a distinguished general, and excited the admiration of the oldest commanders; who early attracted the notice and obtained the friendship of the illustrious General Washington, and who laboured and succeeded in raising the honour and name of the United States of America; therefore;

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That

the Marquis de la Fayette, and his heirs male forever, shall be and they and each of them are hereby deemed, and judged, and taken to be natural born citizens of this State, and shall henceforth be entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges."

Letter from Col. Armand to the Governor of Maryland*

Makalister,† in Pennsylvania, Dec. 28th, 1783.

Sir:—After having past through the State over which you preside, I conceive it of my duty to express to your Excellency the thanks of the legion under my command, and mine in particular, *for the friendly disposition and behavior of the Marylanders towards us.* The town of Frederick, in which we have made the longest station, has more particularly evinced to us the worthy and high character of that country. Permit me to add here, that where people are sensible as those, of the rights of military men to their attention and care, they *do deserve having respectable troops as the Maryland line*—and to create in others, wishes for the opportunity to serve them.

I am, with great respect, your Excellency's very—the most obedient, humble servant.

Armand, Mqis. La Rouerie.

His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland, Annapolis.

Extract from the Annals of Annapolis, p. 243

The College Green (at Annapolis) in the revolutionary war, was used as an encampment of the French army, and also by the American troops assembled in the war of 1812. Traces of these encampments still remain, and render it an object of touching interest; parts of it exhibit mounds raised to those who died in service; and though "no storied urn" designates the spot where the remains of any distinguished warrior repose—all being indiscriminately inhumed—yet the interest of their fate is undiminished by this circumstance, when we reflect that they died in the same glorious cause.

*William Paca

†McAllersterville.

RD-19: 9



DOBBS BROS.
LIBRARY BINDING

ST. AUGUSTINE

FLA.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 009 937 225 4